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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

The Triumphal Entry!

TERMS OF PEACE KNOWN!

GERMANY IS IMPATIENT!

LAST WEEK OF THE ARMISTICE!

GERMAN PREPARATIONS!

PEACE OR WAR?

NO MORE DELAY!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, February 22.—Thiers and Favre have arrived. They go to Versailles to-day.

It is officially stated that M. Favre has written to Bismarck that M. Thiers will go to-day to Versailles.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The *Rappel* says that the treaty of peace may be communicated to the Assembly on Saturday next.

PROCLAMATION BY CHANZY.

AMIENS, February 21.—Chanzy has issued a proclamation to the army of the Loire, in which he urges the troops to put the time of their enforced rest to profit, and prepare for resuming the struggle, *à l'outrance*, if arrogant terms are demanded by the Germans.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, February 22.—After the declaration of peace the National Assembly will prorogue its sitting, and upon re-assembling will meet in Paris.

TURKEY RECOGNIZES THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has recognized the new French Government.

FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONFERENCE.

It is reported that Baude has been appointed a Representative of France at the Black Sea Conference in London.

GENERAL FAIDHERBE'S TROOPS.

LONDON, February 22.—The *Daily News* says that General Faidherbe's troops continue to embark at Dunkirk for Cherbourg.

TROCHU OPPOSED TO THE GERMAN ENTRY.

A letter from Gen. Trochu condemns the proposed entry of Germans into Paris. He says Paris has deserved the honors of war, and advises her to shut her gates and let the enemy batter them down with cannon.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The removal of the Government to Tours or Blois is much talked about, but there is really no belief in its probability.

RUMOR THAT THE TREATY IS SIGNED.

A dispatch from Lille to-day says it is rumored that peace has been signed on the basis of the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine.

BUSINESS

in the North of France is improving.

ARMISTICE TILL SUNDAY.

In consequence of the negotiations between Favre and Bismarck, during which the latter consulted the Emperor several times, the armistice has been extended till Sunday evening.

PEACE OR WAR.

VERSAILLES, February 22.—The official *Moniteur* says France must decide upon war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates the strength of Germany. France has long known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. These are based upon the injuries formerly inflicted, and guarantees for the future.

TERMS CONSIDERED FAIR.

Compared with the injuries, the demands are moderate, and the longer the delay the harder will be the conditions. We hope this is understood at Bordeaux. If the German terms are rejected, war continues.

PEACE COMMISSION.

STUTTGART, February 22.—Herr Wocohter has been appointed a member of the Peace Commission at Versailles.

FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, February 22.—The *Siècle* says M. Remusat has been appointed Ambassador to London, and will also represent France in the Black Sea Conference. The missions to Florence and Vienna remain as at present. Some French frigates have been sent to Corsica for the purpose of repressing possible disturbances.

Senor Olozaga comes to Paris as Spanish Minister.

AN ADDITIONAL PEACE COMMISSIONER.

M Ponuper Guertier has been added to the Peace Commission.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A proposition for the neutralization of Savoy is under discussion by the Government, as are also commercial treaties with other countries.

SPIRIT OF THE PARIS PRESS.

PARIS, February 22.—All the journals of the city approve the speech delivered in the Assembly on the 19th by Thiers. *La Liberte* is convinced that Thiers' intention is loyally to endeavor to found a Republic. The Consultative Commission of the Assembly accompanied Thiers to Versailles to-day. A speedy result of negotiations is expected.

The *Journal de Paris* says the amount of war indemnity to be demanded by Prussia will not exceed five hundred million thalers. The Bourse is stronger; rentes quoted at fifty-one francs ninety-five centimes.

BERLIN, February 22.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says: The German demands are so distinctly confined to things indispensable that the French negotiators will have to decide quickly and firmly, as the prolongation of the armistice for a few days is dependent on their acceptance.

[N.Y. Herald Special.]

DIFFICULTY FEARED.

PARIS, February 21.—The police fear that Trochu's letter will cause difficulty. Three thousand bombs were seized yesterday by them.

THE NEW MINISTRY

is not favorably received. The lieutenants appointed temporarily are too old to transform the army. Favre should be allowed to close the peace negotiations and then retire to Lambrecht, as the Minister of Commerce is unpopular, being a protectionist.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

A second train left for Boulogne last night, but was stopped to-day by the Prussians. The mortality is decreasing, in consequence of the improved food and milder temperature. The destitution is still great. Four thousand people are in the streets, outside of Morris' establishment in the "place petites peres" waiting for the Mayors food. Two thousand six hundred tons of food and fuel arrived yesterday. Medicines and drugs are terribly wanted. There is none left. Peace is almost certain.

Von Moltke has laid before the Emperor the plan of campaign in case of renewal of the war. The word republic has been struck out of all public acts and La France substituted.

ENGLAND.

QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

LONDON, February 22.—The Queen held court yesterday at Buckingham Palace. Among the Americans presented by Mr. Moran, United States Charge d'affaires, were Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Wm. Harrison, Mrs. Augusta Hamilton and daughter, and Commodore Rodgers. The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. S. Livermore as United States Consul at Londonderry.

NAVY EXPENDITURE.

The navy estimates about to be presented to the House of Commons show an increase of £[illegible] as compared with those of 1870. The increase is mainly in the items of steam machinery, and ships built by contract.

SHIPWRECK.

The Prize "Prince Adolph" captured by the Germans, has been totally wrecked off the coast of Norway. The crew with one exception were saved.

ITALY.

THE TUNIS TROUBLE.

FLORENCE, February 22.—The Tunisian Envoy has asked his Government for further instructions, and awaits an answer, before concluding his negotiations with the Italian authorities.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—The steamship Tiber, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 22, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92; 5-20's '62, 91½; do '65, 90½; do '67, 90½; 10-40's, 87¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling upland 7⅝d; middling Orleans 7⅞d; to arrive 7⅝d. California wheat [illegible]; red western [illegible]; winter [illegible]. Flour 27s 6d. Corn—No. 2 red winter [illegible]. Peas [illegible]. Lard 51s. Cheese 73s.

CLEVELAND.

Frightful Accident at a Coal Bank.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, February 22.—The *Herald's* special from Youngstown, Ohio, this evening, says a frightful accident occurred this afternoon at the Brookfield Coal Bank, in Brookfield township, owned by the Westerman Iron Company and others. Fifteen men were descending the slope in two cars, and through the carelessness of the man whose duty it was to attend the chain, and who failed to do so, the cars with the men descended at a fearful rate, with nothing to check them. A man named Redmond was killed, and five others so badly injured that they cannot recover. The rest, with the exception of one, were more or less injured.

Washington's birth-day was not generally observed here to-day.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazete.]

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1871.

SENATE.

NEW SENATOR FROM MAINE.

The credentials of Lot M. Morrill, Senator from Maine for six years from the fourth of March next, were presented by his colleague, Hamlin.

KU-KLUX IN ALABAMA.

Mr. WARREN presented and read a petition from the citizens of Dublin, Fayette county, Alabama, praying for protection against Ku-Klux outrages, and asserting their preference for military rule to their present unprotected condition. Referred.

PARLIAMENTARY.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the thirtieth rule of the Senate was amended so that any amendment to the appropriation bill may be laid on the table without affecting the bill, the effect of which is to cut off debate.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, took up the Philadelphia

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION BILL.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the bill, intimating the credit of originating the idea belonged exclusively to New York. He then forwarded to the Secretary and asked to have read a lengthy letter on the subject, lately published by the Hon. Mr. Bigelow, containing, among other suggestions, that a number of places should be selected with a view to a general exposition of manufactures, science and art. Before the reading of the letter was concluded the morning hour expired, and the Senate took up the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

in Committee of the Whole, and disposed of a number of amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations. The amendment striking out the section prohibiting contracts or agreements by any person with Indians for payment for services in collecting claims against the Government for Indian lands, annuities or treaties, or declaring such agreements null and void, was rejected. The section was then modified to permit the hiring of attorneys by Indians, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior, and prohibiting their recovering a greater amount of pay than might be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The bill was reported to the Senate, when additional amendments were proposed and discussed. One, to increase the compensation of Indian agents three hundred dollars annually, gave rise to a discussion upon the personal integrity of those officers and differences as to the proper policy to be pursued in the management of the Indian Bureau, in which Messrs. Harlan, Thurman, Stewart, Corbett, Nye, Thayer and Edmunds participated. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported various amendments, making additional appropriations for the Indian service, a number of which were adopted, and at 4:20 the Senate took recess till evening.

At the evening session there was but a meagre attendance, and no business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to consider the deficiency bill. It appropriates $[illegible]677,525, which includes the following items: For reporting and publishing debates, $120,000; for New York postoffice, $500,000; Boston postoffice, in addition to unexpended balance for purchase of site, $64,278; court house at Madison, Wis., $21,000; court house at Portland, Me., $29,679; Appraiser's store at Philadelphia, $[illegible]; public printing, paper and binding, $[illegible]; for cavalry and artillery horses, $[illegible]; army clothing and camp equipment, $[illegible]; army contingencies, $[illegible]; army medical supplies, $100,000; army pay and mileage and clothing, $2,045,000; Quartermaster General's Department, $755,000; Freedmen's Bureau, $140,000; collecting revenue from imports for the half year, $2,750,000. The last item is not included in the aggregate. The item for the

NEW YORK POSTOFFICE

was read as follows: "For continuing work on the building for the post office and court house in New York city, to be applied only to finishing the foundations and up to and including the sill course, and receiving and setting the granite of the first story above that course, $500,000."

Mr. DAWES moved to add to the item the words, "and subject to no other limitation or restriction."

He explained that there required that no part of the money should be expended until after the contracts were made for the completion of the whole building at an expense not exceeding $3,000,000. The Committee on Appropriations had become satisfied that it would take $3,000,000 to erect the building from the sill up, as it had been necessary to sink the lower basement thirty-six feet below the surface. The ultimate cost of the building above surface would be $3,000,000, and the expenditure below the surface will be in addition to that making the whole cost of the building $3,800,000 or thereabouts.

The amendment offered by Mr. DAWES was agreed to.

The next item, for the

BOSTON POSTOFFICE

also elicited some discussion, arising from opposition to it by Mr. FARNSWORTH.

ABOUT A BROKEN MIRROR.

An item for furniture in the Treasury Department brought out Mr. FARNSWORTH again, in an attack upon the architect of the Treasury Department, and he mentioned an incident of two expensive mirrors being toted about to adorn and beautify the house of a distinguished Member of Congress in Washington City, and that one of them, costing some ten thousand dollars, had been broken or lost in transporting backward and forward.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Farnsworth to say to what member of Congress he referred, was he a Democrat? Mr. Farnsworth referred that his politics were of that uncertain kind that it was difficult to tell what they were. He had been a Democrat and everything else by turns, but nothing long. (laughter)

After some discussion and considerable "reference to allusions" by Mr. Butler, Mr. Farnesworth said that it had been proved before the Committee of the House, and was susceptible of proof again, that Mr. Butler's house was graced with mirrors belonging to the United States, and that some of those mirrors had been lost in transmission.

Mr. FARNSWORTH continued in a long attack upon Mr. Butler, accusing him of being interested in the quarry from which the stone was taken of which the Boston Postoffice was built, &c. &c.

Mr. WOOD moved to strike out the items for the

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU,

and charged the bureau with having plundered the public treasury.

Mr. McNEELY made remarks to the same effect.

Mr. HOAR characterized the two speeches as additional illustrations of the

MALIGNANT HATRED

which the Democratic party entertained towards all the poor and oppressed and downtrodden people of the land.

A WORK OF MERCY.

The proposition was to reject an item of $5,000 for the support of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, and turn out the sick, blind, aged and feeble inmates to starve and perish in the streets, as a monument of the results of Democratic rule and Democratic policy.

A CLEAR RECORD.

He declared that after an examination unexemplified for patience and fairness, not a scintilla of evidence had been produced before the committee which investigated the charges against the Freedmen's Bureau to substantiate those charges. The only persons which the investigation condemned were the men who made the charges and put their names in the minority report, Messrs. Rogers and McNeely.

"SOUND AND FROTH, SIGNIFYING NOTHING."

Mr. COX replied, charging the Freedmen's Bureau with being rotten from top to toe, with being used in connection with the army for the prostitution of the ballot box, and the various similar charges which form the Democratic stock in trade.

After a protracted discussion, the bill passed by 99 yeas to 44 nays, and the House then adjourned.

CANADA.

Resolutions as to the Fisheries.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, ONT., February 21.—The following is a portion of Sir A. T. Galt's motion on the Joint High Commission, which will be brought up as soon as the correspondence is printed, and before Sir John A. MacDonald goes to Washington.

Resolved, That this House has always been and is now prepared to concede the most free and unrestricted use of the fisheries and Ireland navigation to the United States, upon receiving as equivalent therefor a complete modification of the United States commercial system, calculated to insure a free and liberal interchange of the products of labor in the two countries. That the concession to the United States of the freedom of the fisheries and navigation of the St. Lawrence without any compensation would place Canada in a most disadvantageous position in future negotiations, by depriving her of the means of offering any adequate equivalent for the concessions she is desirous of obtaining from that nation. That this House willingly consents to the consideration by the Joint High Commission of all the subjects in which Canada is concerned with the United States, and will cheerfully make any sacrifice which may be required at their hands in the interests of the empire, so far as they do not compromise the national interests and security of this country, and directly tend to their undue subordination to the United States in the future.

ROCHESTER.

Extensive Conflagration.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 22.—A fire in Medina last night destroyed all the buildings on Main street, from Centre street to Wheaton's store, including Hunt's tin shop, where the fire originated. A grocery, jeweler's shop, physician's office, undertaker's shop, millinery, boot and shoe store, cabinet shop, one vacant store, dry goods shop and an insurance office were destroyed. Losses and insurance not yet ascertained.

NASHVILLE.

Colored People's Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, February 22.—A convention of delegates representing the colored people of Tennessee met in Nashville this morning. The object is to obtain information relative to the mental, moral, and pecuniary condition of the race in that State, and to take steps for their improvement. The convention was organized and committees were appointed to further the object of the meeting.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Bill—Steamship Overdue—Fenian Exiles Visit the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb 22, 1871.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD BILL.

The House Naval Committee is entitled to the next morning hour to complete the consideration of the Brooklyn Navy Yard bill, but there is little probability that there will be another morning hour this session. Motions to suspend the rules can now be made at any time and the votes taken upon these motions. The discussion of the

APPROPRIATION BILL

is not yet passed, and the disposal of several privileged reports will fully occupy the time of the House until the close of the session, cutting off the morning hour and other regular order of business.

STEAMSHIP OVERDUE.

The steamship Ville de Paris left the port of New York on the 21st of last month for Bordeaux, and as yet we have had no news of her arrival; but possibly, in the confusion caused by the recent important military and civil events in that part of France, particularly in Bordeaux, telegraphing her arrival has been neglected.

THE FENIAN EXILES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Fenian exiles, thirteen in number, called at the Executive Mansion to-day, in accordance with previous arrangements, and were introduced to the President by a member of the City Council of Washington. After paying their respects, a short conversation ensued, the Fenians assuring the President that their treatment in the English prisons had told severely upon the health of some of them, and expressing anxiety to present a written statement in their case to this Government. To this the President responded that they could do so, and whatever was proper to be done by the Government would be performed.

INTEREST ON NATIONAL DEBT.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered the payment of the March interest on Friday, the 24th inst., without rebate.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachment Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, February 22.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock Special to-night says that on the meeting of the Senate in the morning the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had brought in three skulking members, viz.: Askew, Lawson and Thomas. At roll call ten were found present, lacking four of a quorum. After instructing the Sergeant and his assistants to bring in the other absentees the Senate adjourned out of respect for the day. The House adjourned over for the same reason. Immediately after the Supreme Court convened, counsel for Lieutenant Governor Johnson suggested to the Court that this day was usually kept sacred by all departments of the Government, and the Judiciary generally regarded it holiday, and moved that the Court adjourn over till to-morrow. Without heeding the suggestion the Chief Justice directed the Clerk to read the record, which being done, Lieutenant-Governor Johnson presented in person, a protest against Chief Justice McClure's sitting in the case, because of his impeachment by the House of Representatives. The Chief Justice, without regarding the protest, announced that the trial would be proceeded with. The defendant's counsel then submitted a motion to dismiss the case, on the ground that the Court having decided, no jury can be had because the Legislature had never enacted any statute providing for trials jury in that court. The Court was not competent to try the case, because there was nothing but facts, and not law, involved.

The Court took a recess of ten minutes, and on returning, the Chief Justice announced that the motion to dismiss was overruled, Justices Harrison and Gregg dissenting, saying they did not believe the Court had jurisdiction in the case, or any right to issue a quo warranto against the Lieutenant Governor or Governor. If the Court had no right to order a jury, it had no right to try the case. Juries always determine facts, judges determine law.

The Attorney for the State submitted a new replication to the answer of the defendants, excepting only to one plea, viz.: that the Lieutenant Governor did not enter on the discharge of his duties within fifteen days after being officially notified of his election. The attorney announced this as the only point at issue.

Witnesses were then called and sworn. Hodges, President of the Board of Commissioners, was first placed on the stand. He testified positively that he had delivered the certificate of election to the Lieutenant Governor on the 1st of May, '68. Mr. Brooks, also member of the Board, testified that he had signed the certificate of election some time during the month of April, the exact day he did not remember; he was certain, however, that the Lieutenant Governor was qualified within the time specified by the Constitution.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow on account of the illness of Justice Gregg, and the day is generally observed.

The Clayton men are becoming very desperate. According to the evidence thus far adduced, it will be impossible for them or this Court to oust Lieutenant Governor.

CHICAGO.

Washington's Birthday—Habeas Corpus in the Hanson Murder Case—Witness Held to Appear—Sad Result of a Charivari—Marriage and Death.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 22.—Washington's birthday was recognized in this city by the closing of Banks, the Board of Trade, Postoffice, public offices, and a display of flags on the public buildings.

The hearing of the writ of habeas corpus sent out by John Hanratta, who is now in jail charged with the murder of policeman Hanson on Saturday night last, was commenced this morning before Judge Farwell. Two or three witnesses were examined, but no new facts were brought out. The case was continued until to-morrow.

John Sople, who was present and within five feet of Hanson when killed, was held in $1,000 as a witness in the case.

John O'Brien, who lived on Eastern avenue, disappeared on Sunday night last. This afternoon his dead body was found in the Chicago river.

On Monday evening a couple were married at the house of Mordecai Kelly, near Monroe, Wisconsin. After they had retired a party, mostly relatives of the bride, assembled for a charivari. Mr. Kelly, hearing the confusion, took an old unused gun, and snapped it at the crowd. The charge exploded, instantly killing a young man named Satten, a brother of the bride, and seriously wounding two others. In the morning Mr. Kelly went to Monroe and gave himself up, claiming that he did not know the gun was loaded.

Samuel Gorman, of Hancock, Carver county, Minnesota, was murdered and robbed on the highway near his house, yesterday.

James Sinclair, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, while suffering from a fit of delirium tremens, yesterday, jumped out of the second-story of his boarding-house and was killed.

CINCINNATI.

Hungarian Society—Boiler Explosion—Arrest of Notorious Counterfeiters.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 22.—The Secretary of the Tiries De La Republique Universelle of this city has received a letter from the President in Hungary ordering him to hold his Commandery in readiness for immediate action.

A boiler in the saw mill of H. W. Shokley & Co., Decatur, Indiana, exploded yesterday, wounding seven or eight persons, two or three of whom are supposed to be fatally injured.

William, alias Bill Mills, and his brother John Mills, were arrested here to-day by the operatives of Col. Whitley's secret service division. They are charged with being dealers in counterfeit national bank notes, legal tenders and fractional currency. The former is said to be one of the largest counterfeiters in the country. Both ran long without being caught. Bill Mills is a son-in-law of the notorious Mrs. Roberts.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by closing public offices, the display of flags, and a military parade.

OMAHA.

Governor Butler Again—Shipment of Silver.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, February 22.—The *Herald* of to-day says Col. M. J. McBird, architect of the University buildings, testified before the investigating committee that his commision was $3,750, that the Governor paid him $2,000 and kept the remainder; also that his claim for extra allowance was $1,218, of which the Governor kept one-half.

From sixteen to twenty car loads of silver ore are being shipped from Salt Lake daily for San Francisco, Omaha, Newark and Swansea. The Emma mine is producing about one hundred tons per day, and worth $100 clear of expenses at the cars.

RICHMOND.

Fire—Washington and Richmond Railway.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, February 22.—A fire in Petersburg last night destroyed two buildings occupied by J. T. Morris, furniture dealer and R. A. Martin & Co., commission merchants. The latter contained eight hundred bales of cotton, of which five hundred were destroyed. Loss $60,000; insurance $30,000.

The State Senate to-day, by a vote, reconsidered the vote by which the Washington and Richmond Railway bill was defeated yesterday.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A New Cabinet.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. JOHN, February 22.—At 12 o'clock to-day Hon. Mr. King, Attorney General announced that Mr. Galt had resigned and that the Lt. Governor called upon Geo. L. Hathaway, to form a Government. A stormy discussion followed, and the House adjourned.

—Welder D. Foster was yesterday nominated by the Republicans for representation in Congress from the Fourth District of Michigan.

NEW YORK CITY.

The English Commissioners—Two Fires—Excitement Among the Coal Dealers—Government Employes Discharged—A Supposed Pauper Makes a Large Bequest to a Humane Society—Death of a Telegraph Operator—San Domingo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 22, 1871.

THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS.

The Cunard steamer Cuba, having on board the Joint High Commission, is not expected by her agent until to-morrow morning. They will be met by E. M. Archibald, English Consul at this port and a representative of the British Legation at Washington. Should they land in time they will probably proceed the following morning to the Capital.

From the *Tribune's* correspondent of

SAMANA BAY,

under date of January 30th, says: A Professor Blake made a most interesting report of his expedition to the mouths of the Yuna and the supposed coal beds. He visited all the places mentioned by McClellan in his report. He took bearings and names all the head land bays of all, so that his report is topographical as well as geographical. He found the peninsula of Samana was practically an island, a branch of the Yuna river in high water separating it from the main land. At other times the part connecting the peninsula with the main land is low and swampy. It is reported that there is but two feet of water on the bar at the mouth of the Yuna, which is gradually filling up with sand. Prof. Blake

FOUND NO COAL,

but immense seams of lignite, which may be defined to be impure coal. It belongs geologically to a later formation, and contains less carbon and more water and volatile products than coal. Lignite is not good for ocean steamers, but can be profitably used in the manufactories and for river steamboats, and locomotives have been constructed to burn it.

SANTA DOMINGO CITY, February 2.—We left Samana early on Monday morning of the 30th, and steamed slowly along the bold headlands with wind and sea against us, and on Tuesday forenoon came in sight of Santa Domingo. We cast anchor in the roadstead, where we were tossed by a heavy sea and made extremely uncomfortable. Santa Domingo can never be a place of commercial importance, for

IT HAS NO HARBOR

for vessels drawing over ten feet.

They are compelled to remain outside at anchor. We were cheered by a pithy remark of the West Indian pilot—"In case of a storm or strong south wind, be prepared to slip your cable and put to sea, for your anchor will not hold, or if it hold, your cable will part and you will drift on the rocks."

TWO FIRES—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A fire early this forenoon, on the second floor of No. 29 Beekman street, a four-story brick building, destroyed the interior of the building, with a large amount of goods. The damage is $30,000, which is covered by insurance. About 2:20 o'clock while the fire was at its height, flames were seen rising from the centre of the block bounded by Fulton, John, William and Gold streets, and it was soon discovered they arose from a four-story building in the rear of 130 William and 43 Gold streets. It was a mass of fire from basement to roof before a single stream could be brought to bear on the flames. Smoke was creeping through the front windows of the wholesale drug store 130 William street, and it seemed likely that the whole block would be burned. The heat was intense, and the coal in the yard of J. W. Mason, of 43 Gold street, was all on fire. The extensive machine shop of A. Bartholf, Nos. 53 and 43 Gold street, was also in peril. The loss will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

COAL PANIC.

The coal excitement promises to end in a panic, and dealers are evidently doing their best to produce panic prices. They now represent that there are but one thousand five hundred tons of anthracite coal in the hands of the retailers available for domestic use in the city. This statement may be taken with considerable allowance, yet it is known that there is a stock of bituminous coal available, so that the public will not actually suffer. At some coal yards up town coal was quoted yesterday at twelve dollars to twelve dollars and fifty cents per ton in very small quantities. The Pennsylvania Coal Company have a very small quantity in their yards, some of them being entirely empty. They keep their retail prices the same as was fixed at in November last, namely: egg six dollars and fifty cents, and stove at seven dollars and fifty cents, delivered, but they will sell only one ton to each family at once.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

Two hundred and fifty men who have been employed in the Steam Engineering Bureau of the Brooklyn Navy Yard since the first of the year, have been discharged by order of the Chief of the Bureau at Washington.

A PAUPER'S BEQUEST.

A man named Louis Bernard, who had lived in all the squalor of the most abject poverty, bequeathed by his will one hundred thousand dollars in bonds and real estate to the Society for the

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

His gifts to the Society comes with three other bequests, two of them from Quakers, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars, which, with the one hundred thousand dollars pledged by President Bergh, places the Society upon a permanent basis.

DEATH FROM ASPHYXIA.

Seven firemen on the steamship Ismalia, at pier 10, were suffocated by the burning of charcoal in a close room. Five of the men are dead and the others were sent to a hospital. But little hope is entertained of their recovery.

DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Geo. Clarke, employed as telegraph operator for the past eight years by the Western Union Company, at No. 145 Broadway, fell from a train near West Point, Ga., on Sunday evening, and was killed.

ARRIVED.

Steamer America, from Bremen.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 22.—River 28 inches (rise 18 inches,) seventy-four feet under the bridge. Arrived—Robert Burns from Memphis; Nashville from Nashville. Departed—Silver Moon for Memphis; Charmer, for Evansville; Alaska for New Orleans. Weather clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—Clear and pleasant. River rising slowly, 7 feet 10 inches in chute, 9 feet 10 inches in canal. 6 feet 9 inches on rocks. Arrived—R. C. Gray from Arkansas river, Leclair No 2, from Tennessee river. Departed—Chas. Bodman and R. C. Gray for Cincinnati, Glencoe for New Orleans. The Bodman broke her capstan ascending the falls on Tuesday evening, she was delayed till this morning. Fourteen boats of coal for New Orleans will be put through the canal to-morrow. The Falls pilot is pumping out the three barges sunk on Tuesday below the bridge. The Kate made her trial trip today running 13 miles in 58 minutes, and 8 minutes of which is claimed to have been lost time.

CAIRO, February 22.—Argonaut, St. Louis for Tennessee River 10 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 11; Bismarck, Cairo No. 2, and Henry Ames, New Orleans for St. Louis, 2 a. m. Robert Mitchell, Louisville No. 4; J. H. Groesbeck to Cincinnati at four; Belle of Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, at eight; Hawkeye No. 3, St. Louis to Pittsburgh at two; H. S. Turner, New Orleans to St. Louis at ten; Liberty No. 4, New Orleans to Cincinnati at eleven, Marble City, St. Louis to Vicksburg, at six; Little Conder, Memphis to Pomeroy, at six. River rose seventeen inches. Weather clear; mercury 64 deg.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Arrived—James Howard and Glasgow from New Orleans, Shamrock from Cincinnati. Brown from Cairo. Departed—Wicks and Great Republic for New Orleans, Grand Tower for Memphis, Bon Accord for Mound City, St. Johns for Quincy. The river is rising. There is plenty of water to Cairo. Weather close and warm.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Clear; mercury 72 deg. River rising. The Arkansas river is rising rapidly. Arrived—Bismarck from St. Louis; Minneola from Cincinnati. Departed—Celeste for Arkansas river; Indiana, City of Quincy and K te Kinney for New Orleans; Susie Silver for Louisville; Belle St. Louis, Messenger and Marble City for St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, February 22.—Down—Pargoud, Garret and barges. Mollie Able and Lockwood; last night—Bonz and barges, Viola and Belle of Virginia. River falling. Weather clear and cool.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—River falling, 9 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived.—Barkville, from the upper Cumberland, Departed; John Lumsden per Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Departed.—Mary Houston; for Louisville. Olive Branch for St. Louis. Weather clear and pleasant.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Late Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 22.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the New Hamburg disaster returned a verdict that the employes of the oil train used all means at their command to promptly signal the coming express; that the express train was half a mile distant when first reported, and that for some reason to the jury unknown, the patent brakes were not effectively applied.

Origin of Longfellow's Evangeline.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

Hawthorne dined one day with Longfellow, and brought with him a friend from Salem. After dinner the friend said: "I have been trying to persuade Hawthorne to write a story, based upon a legend of a Acadie, and still current there; the legend of a girl who, in the dispersion of the Acadians, was separated from her lover, and passed her life in waiting and seeking for him, and only found him dying in a hospital, when both were old." Longfellow wondered that this legend did not strike the fancy of Hawthorne, and said to him: "If you have really made up your mind not to use it for a story, will you give it to me for a poem?" To this Hawthorne assented, and moreover promised not to treat the subject in prose till Longfellow had seen what he could do with it in verse. And so we have "Evangeline" in beautiful hexameters,—a poem that will hold its place in literature while true affection lasts. Hawthorne rejoiced in this great success of Longfellow, and loved to count up the editions, both foreign and American, of this now world-renowned poem.—*From the Atlantic Monthly for March.*

—Gen. Arnold Elzey died in Baltimore on the 21st, after an illness of three days. He was a graduate of West Point, and at the breaking out of the rebellion entered the Confederate service.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the Independence Belge, Mr. Saguljajeff, has been banished to Petrasawodsk, on lake Onega, in Russia, by the Imperial Government, because he was in the habit of sending canards to the great Belgian organ. The town is situated in a most desolate country, and the Russian Government has taken measures to prevent his either receiving any newspapers or sending off correspondence.

THE Rev. Dr. Prime, who has recently returned from his foreign tour, furnishes this amusing incident of the trip: "They have strange chambermaids at Shepherd's Hotel, in Cairo. The one who waited in our room, and attended to all the various duties of the calling, even to the making of beds, was a French gentleman, dressed as if for a dinner party (white vest and dress coat), and having the air of a refined and educated gentleman. It was really embarrassing to accept his services in such a capacity. One of the ladies, on arriving at the hotel, rang for the chambermaid. This gentleman presented himself. Supposing him to be the proprietor, or his chief clerk, she again expressed her wish to have him call the chambermaid. He very politely replied, in the best English he could command, 'Madame, I am she.'"

GENERAL WERDER, whose success against Bourbaki has made him a better name than his harsh conduct in Burgundy, or his first campaigns in the Doubs country, is one of the few officers in the German army who had seen service before the Danish or Austrian wars, having thirty years since been permitted to act as a volunteer (being then a Lieutenant in the Prussian Guards) with the Russian army of the Caucasus, where he went through one severe campaign and was wounded. In 1866 he commanded the Third division under the orders of Prince Frederick Charles, and was especially rewarded for his services at Gitschin and Sadowa. Disliked as he was by civilians for his unexceptional severity and hard manner, he has certainly had the confidence of his soldiers in the field as an energetic commander.

The Crown Princess of Prussia was about to re-enter her carriage the other day, after having paid a visit, when suddenly a man, whose French face and shabby genteel dress betokened him to be one of the French officers held prisoner in Berlin, forced himself through the crowd, and stepping in front of the Princess, took off his hat, and spoke to her in a very polite but rather excited manner about the war, and of the horrors that were brought upon his country by this cruel struggle. The excited manner in which the officer was talking frightened the Princess, and she attempted to enter the carriage, when the Frenchman seized her by the arm and held her back. Some of the servants seized him at once, and the Princess entered her carriage and drove off, while the excited prisoner yelled after her, imploring her to use her influence with her father-in-law and husband. He was taken to a station-house, and searched, when a sharp dagger was found on his person, and he freely admitted that he would have killed her if she would not have listened to him. The incoherent manner of the prisoner proved that he was demented.

THE Paris *Droit* writes that a Paris butcher went to market one day during the siege, and found a driver offering a fine, fat horse and a lean dog for sale. "What do you ask for the horse?" he said. "With the dog a thousand francs." "And without the dog?" "I will only sell them together." "But what shall I do with that lean beast? The dog has hardly two pounds of flesh on his body." "I will sell you the dog for nine hundred and ninety-five francs." "Are you mad?" "And throw in the horse for five francs more." The butcher looked at him, but finally bought both of the beasts at the stated price. But this singular sale had aroused the suspicions of a policeman, and the driver was arrested. Arriving at the Mairie, he gave the following explanation: His master had died and commissioned him to sell the horse for the benefit of his heirs, while he had bequeathed to him his dog. For this reason he had refused to sell the beasts separately. He was discharged, but the heirs of his master have sued him, as he gave them only five francs for the horse, while he kept nine hundred and ninety-five francs for the dog.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE common sucking-fish of the ocean, which has been supposed to derive its nourishment from sharks, in reality feeds upon small fishes. So M. Van Beneden informs the Royal Academy of Belgium.

SCIENTIFIC observations with the barometer and the thermometer at the summits of isolated mountains, such as Etna and Teneriffe, are suggested as of much probable value in adding to a knowledge of the great atmospheric currents of the globe, and to furnish other important information in meteorology.

BREAD is made by the Mexicans from the eggs of a certain brine-inhabiting insect. So says Dr. Packard, one of the best American authorities on entomology. There is a lake, at the edge of which these eggs are deposited in large quantities. The Indians fish them out and sell them in the market. When uncooked, they are known by a name signifying water wheat.

MORE than a quarter of a million of females died of consumption in England and Wales, says the *British Medical Journal*, during the decade 1851-1860. In regard to the geographical distribution of disease, it is stated that in those districts where consumption most prevails, heart disease causes the fewest deaths, while, where there is the highest mortality from heart disease, there is the least from consumption.

THE sugar-beetle, a minute insect sometimes found in sugar, is supposed to cause the irritation of the skin, more particularly of the hands, from which grocers and others who handle sugar are said to suffer. When present, they can be detected with an ordinary magnifying glass, by putting a teaspoonful or two of sugar in a glass of lukewarm water, and letting it stand until the sugar is entirely dissolved. The beetles will be found, some floating on the water, and some in the sediment beneath.

MR. VARLEY, the electrician, recently stated in a paper read before the Royal Society, that he had been informed more than once by captains of vessels that when men have been struck by lightning a burn has been left upon the skin of the same form as the object from which the electric discharge came. In one instance he was told that some brass numbers fastened to the rigging from which the discharge passed to the sailor were imprinted on his skin. And Mr. Varley said that this was perfectly possible under certain electrical conditio ns.

PROFESSOR B. A. GOULD, the astronomer, who has gone to Cordova, South America, to found a great astronomical observatory for the Government of the Argentine Republic, writes to *Silliman's Journal* from that place, describing his journey, and giving an account of the scene of his future work. While crossing the tropics, on the steamer from England to Buenos Ayres, he was much impressed by what he terms "the luminosity of the backgrounds of the heavens." The light which it affords, he describes as not inferior to that of the sky when the moon is at her quarter, so that it reduces the apparent brilliancy of the stars, and often renders it difficult to recognize the outlines of prominent constellations. He hints that this may have some connection with the zodiacal light, and says that he has long regarded it as demonstrated that the latter is an appendage of the earth, and not of the sun.

BLIND bats, when allowed to fly about in a room, are able, notwithstanding their deprivation of sight, to avoid threads stretched across it. This fact was observed and recorded by Spallanzani, an Italian naturalist, in the last century. He attributed it, according to one statement, to a highly developed sense of touch possessed by the wing; but it has also been said that he suspected the existence of a sixth sense, by which bats are guided in their flight, although deprived of eyes. A doctor at Prague has recently been investigating the subject, and has ascertained that the wings of a bat are covered with extremely fine and sparsely scattered hairs, both wings together containing from eight to ten thousand of them. These are connected with that portion of the bat's nerve system which possesses the highly exalted sense of touch. The bats on which he experimented did not lose their eyes; the less painful expedient of covering them with sticking plaster was adopted.

GENERALITIES.

RICH MUSIC—A million air.

HARD TO BEAT—A boiled egg.

How to get the exact weight of a fish—Weigh him in his own scales.

HARTFORD oystermen advertise their bivalves as "fresh from our own beds." Oysters in your bed! Must be worse than cracker crumbs.

"As black as the hinges of midnight" is the way an apocryphal correspondent of the New York *Sun* describes the San Domingo blondes.

AN exchange says: Sam Green, of Michigan, took a drink on the sly in a drug store. It was aconite. His funeral was a loud call to the intemperate.

FROM Athens it is stated that a bill has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies granting £10,000 sterling to Mrs. Lloyd, whose husband was murdered by brigands at Marathon last year

"WHICH side of the street do you live on, Mrs. Kipple?" asks a council. cross-examining a witness. "On either side, sir. If you go one way, it's on the right side; if you go the other way, it's on the left."

"GEORGE," asked a teacher of a Sunday school class, "who above all others shall you first wish to see when you go to heaven?" With a face brightning up with anticipation, the little fellow shouted, "Gerliah!"

THE curious fact that a needle or other steel wire inserted in a living body will immediately become oxidized, while, if the body be dead no oxidation will take place, was recently brought to light by Dr. Laborde, of Paris. This is a simple test as to whether death has taken place, and will be available in cases of trance or catalepsy

A NEW territory, to be called Chippewa, is proposed to be laid off from the present territory of Dakota. It will comprise all that portion of Dakota lying between its northern boundary—the forty-ninth parallel of latitude—and the forty-sixth parallel, being bounded on the east by the State of Minnesota, and on the west by Montanna territory.

THE Pall Mall *Gazette*, in alluding to the fact that marriage ceremonies have occasionally been performed on railroad trains in this country, says: "It becomes a question whether the funeral service might not with propriety be peformed there over the passengers in the waiting room of the station before the departure of the trains on some of their principal railways."

THE Americans have just reason to be proud of the manner in which they are represented on the coast of Brazil, as both their frigate and corvette are in constant motion up and down the coast, plying as regularly as packet steamers; while we have not a single British man-of-war now in this harbor or on the Brazilian coast, except the old store ship Egmont.—*Anglo Braziliant Times.*

THE insane theatrical critic of the New York *Standard* prefers the robust Richelieu of Forest to the subtile wary conception of Booth, because the great Cardinal was a soldier in his youth which gives—in some my, sterious way—play to "Mr. Forestr's august physique." We scarcely think that in the annals of journalism so utterly absurd a criticaster ever before wrote twice for one paper.

IT is sometimes important to be able to determine whether burnt paper belonged originally to bank notes or ordinary writing paper; and it is stated in a Russian journal that, if the substance to be tested, be calcined in a covered platinum crucible, and the ashes carefully examined by means of a lens, the printed figures, letters, and sometimes entire words, or the ornamentation of bank notes, can be readi y recognized.

THE Boston *Post* is violently Napoleonic in its sympathies. It scorns the Orleanists, doubts the Republic, and flings itself without reserve into the arms of Bonaparte. It speaks of the Orleans family as disreputable, subtle, while the Emperor "led France gradually but steadily up to a larger liberty, a truer prosperity, a more permanent happiness." There is a vacancy in the Massachusetts Insane Asylum, or we should earnestly warn the Orleans family of threatening danger.

THE Boston *Post* growls its little daily growl at Greeley thus: "Greeley is taking pains to brand as lies the stories about his chirography. Next, he'll probably deny that when Senator Revels wrote him, asking about the best mode of cultivating strawberries, he advised him to plant them with his corn, 'dropping two or three strawberry seeds in each hill, and letting the vines climb up on the corn stalks. In this way they need no poling, and fruit can be shaken off in the Fall and pickled for winter use.'"

THE New York *Post* thinks that perhaps that single step from the sublime was taken at the inauguration of the President of the Washington and Lee College, when the orator exclaimed: "Shades of Washington and Lee! They have both rested from their labors and their works do follow them. Twin heirs of immortal fame! Of the first it was happily said that Providence denied him children that he might be the Father of his Country! Of Lee, more fortunate, it might be said that Providence had vouchsafed to him children that his eldest born, emulating his virtues, might succeed to the office of President of this University!"

THE British Medical Journal asks how persons who are mysteriously robbed can be rendered instantaneously insensible by chloroform and and other anæsthetic vapors. The Journal says that men of science are unacquainted with instantaneous methods of producing anæsthesia, as it is well known that it's a slow process to produce insensibility by means of evaporating any known fluid from a pocket handkerchief, even when aided by the ready and intelligent cooperation of the subject. Under these circumstances, the Medical Journal thinks that it is hard to suppose that thieves have acquired knowledge of a secret beyond the skill of men of science.

A Queer Affair in Rome—A Cardinal's Marriage.

The Italian authorities in Rome are at loggerheads with the Catholic prelates of that town. Cardinal Carracci, who recently died in that city, left a large property, which, as usual, was claimed for the Church. But in a few days after the death of the Cardinal, a woman, with seven children, appeared before the courts, and claimed to be the lawful wife of the prelate. The Cardinal, she alleged, had married her in France, and had lived with her ever since as her husband. She showed her marriage contract, and so the courts issued an injunction against the removal of the Cardinal's property. The Apostolic College vainly endeavored to suppress this scandalous affair, and compromise with the woman, but the matter has been taken into hand by men who will take this occasion to show up the utter corruption of the higher clergy of Rome. The affair has created a great deal of sensation, and the Ultramontanes say that the whole thing is an invention of the Italian authorities, who had bribed the woman in order to throw odium on the dispossessed authorities.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Suicide in England.

Dr. Lankester, the celebrated physiologist, in analyzing the statistics of inquests held as coroner of Central Middlesex (London), England, points out some curious facts in relation to suicides. In England and Wales as a whole the preportion is one in 12,000, while in Central Middlesex it is one in 13,000. The figures seem to show what Quetelet long ago asserted, that self-murder is the most constant cause of death. Five males commit suicide to two females. One in twelve are young people under twenty years; a slightly larger proportion over sixty years, and the remainder, four-fifths of the whole, are equally divided amongst people from twenty to forty years of age. "Women seldom cut their throats or hang themselves, whilst of the sixty-six cases of males reported in the analysis exactly half chose those methods of self-destruction. Men are also more given to jumping out of windows and from the tops of high places." Here is a case of inequality for the woman suffragists

AN interesting statement, and one which well illustrates the relative insignificance of objects in nature, stupendous by themselves, is only lately made by Prof. Wyville Thomson, where he says that although the Alps and Pyrenees are of sufficient magnitude to make a deep impression upon the senses of men, taking them together, their materials would, if spread out, only cover the surface of the North Alantic to the depth of about six feet. It would take twenty-five hundred times as much matter to fill up its bed.

Work of the Anglo-Rebel Cruisers.

In view of the proposed attempt at the settlement of the claims known as the Alabama claims, by the Joint High Commission recently appointed, the number of American vessels captured by the rebel cruisers fitted out in England during the rebellion becomes of interest. The number of vessels captured by each of the Anglo-rebel cruisers is reported to have been as follows:

By the Alabama	69	vessels.
" Shenandoah	38	"
" Florida	36	"
" Sumter	27	"
" Tallahassee	27	"
" Tacony	15	"
" Georgia	10	"
" Jeff. Davis	8	"
" winslow	4	"
" Chickamauga	4	"
" Olustee	4	"
" Clarence	3	"
" Retribution	3	"
" St. Nicholas	3	"
" Calheun	2	"
" Sallie	2	"
" Nashville	2	"
" Boston	2	"
" Echo	2	"
" Savannah	1	"
" Lapwing	1	"
" York	1	"
" Conrad	1	"
" Tuscarora	1	"
" Other cruisers	16	"
Making a total of	283	"

The first capture made by the Alabama was the ship Ocmulgee, from Edgerton, on September 6, 1862, and the last that of the ship Rockingham, from Callao, on April 23, 1864. The career of the Shenandoah commenced in October, 1864, and terminated on June 28, 1865. The Florida began her operations by the capture of the brig Estella, from Manzanilla, on Jan. 17, 1863, and ended with the capture of the bark Mondamin, belonging to Thomas Whitridge & Co., of Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro, in September, 1864. The Sumter opened her career in June, 1861, and closed it on July 4, 1862. The Tallahassee, the fifth in order of the most destructive of the cruisers, extended her piratical operations from Jan. 25, 1863, to Nov. 2, 1864.

Soft Soap.

The Davenport *Gazette* says:

"A novel method of manufacturing soft soap has been inadvertently invented by a venerable couple in Scott county, Iowa. On the sideboard they kept two jugs, exactly alike. One was filled with vinegar, the other with lye. Pouring out what she supposed was vinegar, the good dame took a drink of lye. Turning to her husband, she remarked that something was the matter with that vinegar. Thinking that her taste was perverted, he too took a big drink. Presently their throats and mouths began to burn, and an examination of jugs revealed the fact that they had been drinking strong lye. To allay the pain they took some oil. This combined, of course, and made soft soap. The soapsuds swelled up to and out of their mouths, foaming like a washerwoman's tub. While they were discussing the theory of swallowing an Irish girl and a scrub broom, and following up the dose with a few buckets of rinse-water, a medical gentleman happened to call, who gave them some medicine which afforded relief. They were seriously ill for several days, and for three weeks had great difficulty in taking food."

A Southern Paper on the Ku Klux Klan.

The Charleston *News*, speaking of the recent Ku Klux outrages in South Carolina, says: "There is no justification whatever for the downright murders in Union county, committed by the disguised desperadoes who call themselves Ku Klux. They are neither more nor less than murderers, and it is demanded that they be brought at once to the bar of justice, or scourged beyond the limits of the State. Their conduct is as foolish as it is intrinsically wrong. They are playing directly into the hands of our bitter political foes. We have had already long years of tyranny and oppression, brought about by the violence or stupidity of misguided men, who would redress all their wrongs by the bludgeon of the bully or the rifle of the assassin. Unless we go back to the inchoate condition with which reconstruction made the State familiar, the recurrence of the Union outrages must at once be made impossible."

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour: good export demand but no supply: superfine $6.50; XX $7; XXX $7.25@7.50. Corn firm at 73@79c for white. Oats firm; St. Louis 75c. Bran $1.20@1.30. Prime hay $24@25. Mess Pork $23.50. Bacon: shoulders 10¼c; clear rib 12½c; clear sides 12¾c. Lard: tierce 12¾@13¼c; keg 14@14½c. Sugar, molasses, whisky and coffee unchanged. Sterling 12¼; New York ½ per cent. discount. Gold 111¼.

—The body of an unknown man was yesterday found in the river a short distance above the city of Deer Lodge, Montana. His throat was cut, and the indications are that he was foully dealt with.

Students of human nature are pretty well agreed now that if Lady Macbeth had, instead of Scotch whiskey, drank only Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, she would never have filled a place in the list of great criminals, or pointed the moral of Shakespeare's tragedy.

CORNS AND WARTS CURED, by Corn Salvaet Pencil, at Dr. Keyser's, 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their Office, No. 205 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.
n30

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 205, LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 14, 1871.
☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after March 6th, 1871, at this Office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th day of March inclusive.
WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary and Treasurer.
n29

OFFICE CITY CONTROLLER, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Feb. 23, 1871.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, March 6th, '71, for supplying the Allegheny Water Works during the current year with the following supplies, viz:
Pipes, Branches and Sleeves of different calibres;
Stop Cocks and Fire Plugs;
Stop Cock, Fire Plug and Washout Boxes;
Ferrules, Miscellaneous Castings, &c.;
The best quality of Nut Coal.
All of which is to be delivered at such times and places as the Superintendent of Water Works may direct from time to time. Blanks for bids can be had, and specifications seen at the office of Wm. Paul, Jr., superintendent of Water Works. Also, all further information desired, can be had at the same place.
All pipe to be weighed on the Diamond scales.
Payments will be made quarterly.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.
W. M. PORTER, Controller.
fe23

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, on
Tuesday, April 11th, 1871,
at 1 o'clock P. M., a valuable tract of land, late the property of George Robb, deceased. It is situated in Cecil township, Washington county, ¾ of a mile southeast of the village of Venice, 4 miles from McDonald on the Pan Handle Railroad, and about the same distance from Canonsburg. It contains 151 Acres of excellent land, well watered, and a sufficiency of timber. The improvements consist of two dwellings, one frame and the other log, weatherboarded; two log barns, sheded, and other necessary outbuildings. There is a spring of never-failing water at each house, and two good bearing orchards.
The farm being originally in two, is of such shape, and the buildings so situated, that it will divide advantageously, and will be sold in two parts of 75½ acres each if desired by purchasers, and will sell to better advantage. It is convenient to churches (there being three of different denominations within one and a half miles), schools, mills, &c.
Further descriptions are unnecessary, as it will recommend itself. Terms made known by applying either personally or by letter to the undersigned at Venice postoffice.
R. G. ROBB, Trustee.
FEBRUARY 20, 1871. fe23:1l

Our Catalogues.
No. 1—Of Small Fruits, with Price List and Price List of Trees.
No. 2—Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Shrubs, Evergreens, etc.
Are now ready and can be had on application at
137 LIBERTY STREET,
Or will be mailed to any address. Our Stock of ORNAMENTAL PLANTS is much the Finest in this market and is NOT SURPASSED by any in the country. We are prepared to furnish it to parties fitting up Private Grounds on the most favorable terms.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. Knox,)
137 LIBERTY STREET.
ja21:187

RUPTURE.

No more serious evil in the way of human infirmity can inflict mankind than that of Rupture, and not so much on account of the difficulty of relieving it, as because of the pernicious neglect, in which those afflicted are oftentimes wont to indulge.

They know well enough that it is a matter of grave and serious import to them, but they do not always seek the best channels of relief. Whether this neglect is owing to a want of a proper understanding of the infliction with which they suffer, or whether it grows out of a desire to get well without expense or trouble, is not a fit subject for our inquiry; all we have to do with it, is, to point out to them the safest and most available means of relief and cure, for the latter is often possible, and the former always; unless the grossest neglect has allowed the displacement to become a fixed and permanent one.

The reason of failure to relieve most of the cases of hernia or rupture is plain enough to one engaged in the application of trusses. We find the afflicted often making application to those who know little or nothing of the nature of the malady in question; they go to the first dealer and take the first that seems suited to the case, and in half the cases more harm than good is done; both the aperture, as well as the deformity, are increased in dimensions, in consequence of not having adequate support and a proper fitting.

Rupture of the bowels is not only an inconvenience, but it is a serious and dangerous malady, dangerous because of its frequently dangerous termination.

We have often advised a proper truss to be applied, and such as we believed adapted to the retention of a hernia, and have had our advice disregarded; the next thing would, in all probability, be a call to come and reduce a strangulated rupture, nearly always a difficult task to perform; or what is still worse, hear of the impossibility of its reduction and of course, death would ensue. Sometimes it could be replaced by a surgical operation, but even then, the danger from inflammation would in more than half the cases produce a fatal termination, to say nothing of the extra pain and expense, now amounting to hundreds, which at first could have been cured by the expense of perhaps ten or twenty dollars, and in most cases even less.

There are other reasons besides those we have named which should induce the afflicted to make application to the most skillful sources in the beginning of a rupture. Among these may be named the difficulty of determining the character of the hernia itself; for it should be known that it is not an easy matter for inexperienced and unskillful persons to determine whether the ailment be rupture at all.

We have known physicians to be mistaken in these cases, and we need not wonder if those who know little or nothing of the human body and its anatomy should commit blunders that might prove hurtful.

There are a vast number of abnormal conditions or protuberances which so closely resemble rupture that it behooves the afflicted to seek the best advice in all such cases. We have often had ruptures to occur in young children, in which they had been advised to wait until they got older before anything should be done for them, stating that they were too young!

Rupture, like every disease or deformity of the human system, can never be too soon attended to. By waiting the disease gains strength, and in that way much valuable time is lost, and in many cases the malady becomes irremediable, which would not have been so if the earliest manifestation thereof had been properly treated.

Hundreds of cases of children that have been born ruptured could be cured in a short time by early attention to the complaint; so also with grown persons. We have said that many of the adults could be entirely cured by proper attention, and all could be relieved and secured from danger.

Persons make a mistake when they suppose that aged persons should not make the attempt to get well of rupture.

It is curable at every age. True it is, that in the young and vigorous the powers of life are more apt to respond to proper treatment, but we should be taught to believe that no case is hopeless of cure, and surely none without relief. Of late years, from some reason perhaps not easily explained, hernia has been greatly on the increase; it may be said that about one-fifth of the male population are its subjects, and, although not so rife among the other sex, we find it as often as one in twenty at least. Nearly all of these cases are curable—all of them can be relieved.

We have often found cases which simulated rupture in which great mischief had been done by the application of an improper appliance, suitable enough, in all likelihood, for the disease for which it was intended, but wholly improper for that in which it had been applied. In this thing of hernia as in everything else, experience is of great value, and the man who has given it years of attention, everything else being equal, is the best qualified to lay down and pursue a proper line of treatment. Money is valuable enough in its place, but what is the expenditure of a few dollars in comparison with the relief or cure of so formidable an infirmity as that upon which we are writing.

We have every day of our life complaints of the trouble persons have in retaining protrusions of this kind; first one and then another of the various devices for hernia is tried with the same results in the end, the afflicted will learn wisdom, but usually at the cost of much suffering and the loss of valuable time which never returns. The Trusses we have, embrace every variety, of the best construction that are made anywhere, not only in this country, but in Europe. We have them made of the best material, and it is barely possible that a case of Rupture can present itself to us that we will not be able to secure, and, if possible, cure it. We have always felt it as a great mistake to place Rupture among the incurable ailments of human life. In our estimate of disease, we have always been led to believe that it was the duty of the physician or surgeon to make the attempt at least, and this being done, there is no telling how fruitful the result may be. There is in the human mind a hope and a wish that comes in conflict with so depressing an opinion, and to this, as in every chronic malady, we feel like looking at the brighter side; then, if failure comes, it shall be no fault of ours, for we will have at least the happy reflection that our best exertions have tended to the amelioration of a disease which burdens thousands of our fellow-beings with sadness, out of which we feel it our duty to lift them and to send them on their way rejoicing.

DR. KEYSER,

Office, 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his great Medicine Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M. On Saturdays from 7 to 9 at night.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—CARPENTER.—A good Carpenter, one accustomed to take charge of buildings. Direct to S. W., box A, GAZETTE office.

WANTED.—A HOUSE.—A liberal rent will be paid for a dwelling of about 10 rooms with all modern conveniences. Allegheny City preferred. Address Lock Box No. 140, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—Two (2) first-class Barbers at No. 26 Federal street, Allegheny City. W. H. STOCKTON. fe21:16

WANTED.—Salesmen in a Retail Grocery. Must be sober, industrious and understand the business. One who speaks German preferred. Address, with reference and salary required, Box 24. Temperanceville, Pa. fe21:15

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair,) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES. $30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest. CHARLES [illegible], Real Estate Agent, 69 Grant street.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES. $35,000 to invest, in large or small amounts, on city or country property. THOMAS K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED. MORTGAGES. Address, MERCHANT, Gazette office. Communications strictly confidential.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—An established Jewelry Store, No. 72 Wylie street. Lately occupied by Lincoln. Apply up-stairs on the premises.

TO-LET.—A six-room HOUSE, 241 Western avenue, Allegheny, on line of Manchester street cars, with, or without a large lot. Inquire on the premises.

TO-LET.—Dwelling House of Eight Rooms, bath and wash room, gas, water and range, on Bluff street, fourth door above Marion. Enquire at 72 Market street.

TO-LET.—A STORE ROOM on Ferry street, second door from Diamond street. Inquire of HAYS & STEWART 102 Liberty street.

TO-LET—That fine New Warehouse, No. 72 Wood street, now occupied by the Germania Savings Bank. Enquire of W. H. HAYS, 18 Wood street.

TO-LET—Three Story Dwelling and Store Room, No. 91 Diamond street. Enquire at No. 18 Wood street. W. H. HAYS

TO-LET.—LIBERTY ST. WAREHOUSE.—No. 135 Liberty street, near St. Clair street, 160 feet deep to an alley. Enquire of JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickleyville, Pa.

TO-LET.—Three Story Brick Dwelling, No. 92 OHIO STREET, Allegheny. An eligible location for a physician. Rent $600. Enquire of JAMES NICHOLLS, 90 Ohio street, Allegheny.

TO-LET.—Fine RESIDENCE of 9 rooms at Edgeworth Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., with 12 acres Improved Grounds. Enquire of STONER & PATTERSON, Attorneys, 71 Grant street, or GEO. K. FLOWER, Maplewood.

TO-LET.—That old DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, formerly occupied by H. J. Lance and at present by W. W. Neeper as a Steam Dyeing Establishment, 137 Third avenue. Apply to JOHN THOMPSON, Sewickley, or at 135 Third avenue.

TO-LET.—A Six Room House, No. 241 Western avenue, Allegheny, on line of Manchester cars, with or without a large stable. Inquire on the premises.

TO-LET.—The Second and Third Floors, with good office, of that desirable Warehouse No. 360 Liberty street, at present occupied by Theo. Gerber & Shepard. For terms &c. inquire of JNO. McKIRDY & CO., No. 331 Liberty street.

TO-LET.—The Store, No. 71 Wood STREET, between Fourth avenue and Diamond street, lately occupied by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. Inquire of CHARLES HAYS, No. 109 Liberty street.

TO-LET.—STORE ROOMS Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, now used for dry goods by William Semple, will be let as it is or divided to suit good tenants. Possession given on April 1st, or sooner, if desired. Dry Goods will have the preference. Rent for whole, $3,000; for one store, $2,000. Apply on the premises, 180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

TO-LET.—Several well lighted ROOMS on Second and Third floors over No. 23 Fifth avenue, have recently been fitted up with New Oilings and Paper Hangings, are complete with stationary wash stands and other modern conveniences and are suitable for offices, warerooms or workrooms. Apply to Executors of W. M'Clintock, dec'd, at Carpet Store of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth Avenue.

FOR RENT.—176 River avenue, [illegible]; 129 Fulton street, 8 rooms, [illegible]; [illegible] S. CUTHBERT & SON, 56 Smithfield street.

TO-LET. STORES, Small Dwellings, Halls, ROOMS AND OFFICES. Enquire of W. H. LOWE, OF GAZZAM & CO., Attorneys, 96 Fifth Avenue.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OFFER FOR RENT OFFICES, In Suits or Single Rooms, in their New Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The Building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on the first of April next. J. D. SCULLY, Cash'er.

FOR SALE.

WINEBIDDLE LOT FOR SALE—Twenty feet, front on Second avenue by eighty feet in depth. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON, 56 Smithfield street. fe21

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, new and second-hand, from 5 to 20 horse power. 1 Portable 6 horse power. Also, Wilkinson's Patent Self-relieving Muley Saws, for sawing logs, will be sold cheap. NEISECK & BRO. Corner of Seventeenth and Pike Streets, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—The two storied brick DWELLING HOUSE, No. 41 Fourth avenue, near Market street. Rents for $600. Apply to A. G. CUBBAGE, Grocer, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—On Ridge street, fronting the Park; large lots. The house has all the modern improvements, and fine stable and carriage house on the rear, fronting on a sixty feet street. This property is certainly one of the most desirable for location, &c., now in the market, and it is a rare opportunity to be able to secure so very desirable property in every respect. For further particulars inquire of C. H. LOVE, 24 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—COAL WORKS.—300 Acres, Railroad, Houses, Pit Wagons, Mules, Tools, Boats and Fixtures in running order. Low for cash or trade for property, or will lease the same; situated on the Ohio river. Other property of all kinds in the city, 20 acres with improvements, 16 miles on the Central Railroad; also, property in Sharpsburg and in the city and Allegheny. Enquire of WILLIAM WARD, 110 Grant St., opposite the Cathedral.

FOR SALE—LAND.—100 acres beautiful land, seventeen miles from Pittsburgh and only 2 miles from Railroad, with comfortable buildings well fenced and watered, and in first-class condition. Price, [illegible]. A great bargain and MUST be sold before April 1st. McCORMICK & WARWICK, Fifth and Wood street.

FOR SALE—SMALL COUNTRY SEAT.—Situated one mile from Fort Perry, Contains three acres of rich garden land, stocked with fruit of the best varieties, all bearing; 200 grape vines; one of the best springs of water at the door. The improvements are a neat 2 story Dwelling, with 4 rooms, newly finished; also a Tenant House, with 2 rooms, Stable and Carriage House, &c. The property is offered at a very low figure, as the owner is moving south. Apply to R. McLAIN & CO. No. 104 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.—On 44th street, Two Elegant Brick Dwellings of 9 rooms each, with modern improvements, inside and outside perfectly complete; lots large; location very desirable. Price very reasonable and terms easy. T. B. HILL & SON.

On BUTLER STREET—A very fine Brick Dwelling of 7 rooms, well furnished. Gas and water, neighborhood elevated, lot 20x100. This property will repay the attention of purchasers.

On 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 48th STREETS—Very fine Dwellings of brick and frame of various sizes and at various prices, all very desirable. Also, very beautiful lots, large and small. Money, in large and small sums, to loan at reasonable rates. T. B. HILL & SON, Cor. Penn and Thirty-sixth streets.

FOR SALE.—Residence No. 155 SOUTH AVENUE, Allegheny, containing 10 Rooms, furnished with Gas throughout, hot and cold water in front and rear; bath room and water closets adjoining front bed room; wash house on rear, carriage house, etc., on lot. Drainage under the entire property. Garden with fine shade trees in front and side yards.
Lot 20 by 150, to a paved street in the rear.
Street Cars pass at the backdoor.
For terms, etc., enquire of C. HANSON LOVE, No. 24 Fourth Avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—On Second avenue, corner of Grant street, Wednesday night, a sum of money. [illegible] at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled to the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 10th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
} Secretaries.
ja27

BOWEN seems to have a hard time of it. Acquitted of the crime of bigamy through the failure of the jury to agree, he was almost immediately arrested on a second charge of the same nature. What the end of that will be still remains to be seen, but in the meantime we are called upon to note still another difficulty. Some fellow by the name of Grimes, who by the way we were told had died from old age years and years ago, now insists on having Bowen arrested, because he (Grimes) had shot some man by the name of White. It is, we confess slightly mixed up, but from Grime's statement we would infer, that at some time or other he shot White at the request of Bowen, or rather at the command of Captain Bowen. We have not learned whether Bowen has been arrested or not, but we are inclined to think if he has been, that there is an agreement among a few men not to allow him to escape some kind of punishment. If he cannot be convicted of bigamy, then try murder, and if that fails, we have no doubt some other Grimes can readily be found who has done some act that is criminal, and that Bowen ought to be tried for.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION RUN INTO THE GROUND.

In the bill reported by Mr. Buckalew, to the Senate, to authorize the election of delegates to a Convention to amend the Constitution of this State, a provision occurs that, after the Convention meets, any *thirty* members of it may demand that any provision of the amended Constitution shall be submitted to a separate vote of the people, and upon such demand being made such provision of the Constitution shall be separately submitted to the popular vote.

The Convention, according to this bill, is to consist of 140 members. It follows that, if 110 members vote *against* submitting a particular proposition to the popular vote and 30 vote *for* it, the 30 will prevail over the 110! Is not this running minority representation into the ground? By what rule of fairness can 30 men be made equal in power to 110, in a republican government?

The great principle upon which republican governments is founded is that the majority shall rule. According to Mr. Buckalew's idea, this is all to be reversed, and henceforth the minority is to rule.

DISHONEST.

During the time the Tennessee was quietly sailing to her destination, there were numerous journals greedily indulging in sensational items. Although it was repeatedly urged that there had not been sufficient time given for the vessel to reach port and be heard from, yet, with a recklessness amounting to cruelty, the feelings of all the friends of those on board, were daily harrowed and grieved by ominous predictions of the utter loss and destruction of the vessel. Nor did it stop here. Some journals, deeply anxious to say, "we told you so," entered into severe animadversions on the President, for allowing the Commission to sail in the Tennessee. They took it for granted that if the vessel was lost, it was a new point of attack, while if the fact should turn out to be that the vessel was safe with all on board, they at least would have had their ill timed and malevolent fling at General Grant. Prior to the vessel sailing, every opponent of annexation directly charged the President with owning certain lots. The arrival of letters from the Commission utterly disproves the accusation, if it can be so termed, and yet in not one single instance has there been a retraction of the charges made. We do not look for apologies from these journals, indeed we would be very much surprised should they evince that much honor and integrity, but we merely point to the fact, as an evidence of how dishonest the opponents of both the scheme of annexation, and of the President, have been and can be.

ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas impeachment is not making much legitimate headway. We say legitimate because the evidences are that Clayton will be impeached in some way or other, no matter whether it be according to law or not. At present, however, the House labors under the rather serious difficulty that there is no Senate to which articles of impeachment may be presented. An effort was made to get a trial by jury, but that was a step too far in advance of the law, and the motion was therefore overruled. The impeachers are evidently determined to do something, and will probably appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the mean time we are told that Governor Clayton keeps valiant possession of the Executive room, the stairway to which has been boarded up, and a guard placed at the top, so that none but the Governor's friends can enter. It is certainly not a very pleasant condition of affairs, and looks a little more serious than we hope it will be. Still we are not disposed to endorse the action of the Senate. If Articles of Impeachment have been prepared, we think the Senate should receive the presentment, and institute proceedings. It does not matter that there is no just ground for the impeachment. Enough members of the House have been found to make the presentment, and it is not the proper plan for the Senate to avoid meeting the charges made against the Governor. The sooner it is done, the sooner the whole affair will be settled.

SAN DOMINGO.

The flood of letters that we have received from the San Domingo Commission, throws much light on at least the condition of affairs existing in the island. One fact is self evident. The numerous statements made both in and out of Congress relative to the personal pecuniary interest existing with those favoring annexation were nothing more than sensational items gotten up for the purpose of doing injury, without even a foothold for the charges made. It is impossible of course to state how much actual merit there is in statements made on what may well be termed first impressions. The interviews thus far have been with President Baez. We have heard his side of the story, and if he is to be believed, Cabral has really no command of Dominicans, but the few followers that he has are Haytiens. More than this, we are informed that Cabral is not the leader, but the subordinate, and that his effort partakes more of the nature of an invasion than of a rebellion. The Commission has gone to work, properly and promptly. It refuses to bind itself by any act that might seem to indicate favoritism, but beyond the interview that it was necessary to have with President Baez, it holds itself aloof from receiving any special or particular attentions from that quarter. It would seem that as many misrepresentations had been circulated throughout the island, with reference to the object of the United States, as there has been here, and that a systematic attempt had been made to deceive the people. A full, fair, and perfectly impartial investigation is what we hope for and what we believe we shall have.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

Democracy is stirred to its heart's core, by what it calls the "famous bayonet election law." The fact of some provision being necessary to preserve the purity of the ballot box, is so self evident that it requires no argument. Without such a provision, popular elections would be nothing but a farce. If the Democratic party had really and truly any respect for the law or the Constitution, it might be possible that such a provision as was lately presented in Congress was not necessary. As it is, however, nothing but the knowledge that a strong and determined power enforces the rights of the people, will prevent Democracy getting into power through fraud and violence. It will be seen, however, that those opposed to such provisions, have no arguments to support their reckless and untruthful assertions. They fail to point out in any instance where an individual has been wronged, or where he has been prevented casting his vote, through the operations of the law. All they do, and all they can do is to hurl epithet after epithet at the Republican party, without in a single instance attempting to prove that the operation of the law will have an injurious effect. This clamor over the rights of the people to cast their ballots, uninfluenced by Federal interference, is the most miserable kind of trash. Who has been interfered with? Is it not a known fact that the Democratic party is to-day responsible for the making of such laws? Just as responsible as crime is for the erection of places of punishment. Had it not been for ballot-box stuffing, for fraud, violence, intimidation and riot by the Democracy at the polls, there never would have been any need for such a law, and none such would have been enacted. Just as soon as that party gives evidences of its adherence to law and order, just that soon will the law become a dead letter.

FRANCE.

It is scarcely possible, out of the contradictory and uncertain testimony that reaches us daily by telegraph, to form or fashion an opinion of what will be the result of the National Assembly Conference. It is evident, however, that a desperate effort is to be made to place Count de Paris on the throne. Whether successful or not, the movement indicates a desire of the present provisional government to accept the German terms. There can be but little doubt that such a proffer is made with the view of gaining the cheerful assent of Prussia to the movement. The terms are of such a nature that it really matters but little to Prussia who is on the French throne. France will truthfully be occupying a position of at least semi-slavery, and it will require years upon years for her to rise to a condition powerful enough to cause Prussia the slightest anxiety. All that has been reported may not be received without due allowance given for mistakes and errors. It is certainly true that there is no personal, individual love, existing between the Prussian Government and Count de Paris. There is just as certainly a greater antipathy to the Orleans family than to Imperialism. The last was ready to make all and every concession. The first seems equally ready to bid with as much liberality as Bonaparte. The one is about as equally to be depended upon as the other. But there is an element in France itself, that, notwithstanding all that may be and has been urged against it, is strong enough to hold the balance of power, and which is deeply embittered against the Count of Paris. That element is in favor of the Count of Chambord, and would prefer Bonaparte to its old bitter enemy, or even a Republic, if thereby it could defeat the exaltation to the throne of the Count of Paris.

What therefore will be the ultimate result of the actions of the National Assembly may not be conclusively gathered from the position now occupied by M. Thiers. The people have yet to speak, and although it is true that the revolution of 1830, drove the Count of Chambord from France, yet it did not do so that the Count de Paris might rule the nation. Napoleon not long since tried the votes of the people, and no matter what the legitimate results were, it placed him in a position where he could inaugurate the present war, and from which he could cooly and impudently assert from his prison home that the French nation had elected him; and no other power could rule France save by a new election. Who can pick out of the tangled web of French history what that people will do when urged to select a new Government?

CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge is taking a new ground to force the present bridge on the community. From the outset the leading agencies of that bridge have assumed a tone that is characteristic of men doing what they know is wrong. It will be remembered that the first few letters written by them on the subject, when brought down to a point, was nothing more nor less than a declaration that the bridge had been that far erected at a considerable expense to the Company, and that it was intended to carry the plan into execution, and to finish the bridge according to that plan. If the people liked it, it was well. If they did not like it, what did they propose to do about it? It was found however that the people were quite as much interested as the bridge company, and steps were taken to prevent its completion on the plan proposed. Now, finding that appearances were against them, and that in all human possibility they would be forced to abandon their idea of a low bridge and the permanent obstruction of the navigation of the Ohio, they have resorted to threats. How small these are may be gathered from the fact that they are mainly to the effect, that the Company will abandon the piers they have built, and build another bridge somewhere above the city.

There is something ludicrous about the threat, which well deserves being laughed at. In the first place, even should such a piece of folly be attempted, the bridge Company will be compelled to build their new bridge the required hight. They will no more be permitted to build a low bridge over the Ohio above the city than they are at the city. The expense therefore, will not only be much greater than to raise the present bridge, and give sufficient room between the piers, but they will not even have the gratification of carrying out their original plan of a low bridge. Men, who are clamoring so loudly about the expense to which they will be subjected, if compelled to alter the present structure, will hardly be liberal enough, even to gratify their animosity, to go to the extra expense required to carry out their threat, and leave behind them all they have done.

Further than this, railroad companies build their roads *to* cities, not to avoid them. The idea of leaving Cincinnati out in the cold, and thus cutting off the trade they are actually striving to gain, is more than any railroad company is supposed to entertain. They know better than to offer such a premium to other roads, and the threat is idle and silly. But both these threats, or rather both portions of the one threat, show to what extent these men are pushed for support of their present structure. It never was defensible, was an outrage from the first, and it was known to be so by those in favor of it. We do not apprehend that the residents of Cincinnati will be much frightened over the threat, but will pursue their opposition to the present bridge just as earnestly as heretofore.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

The magazines for the coming month show no lack of the excellent features which have marked the issues of the new year.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine has richly illustrated articles of a popular type. The first, "The American Baron," by the author of "The Dodge Club," shows the rare genius of the author. "Pictures of Ireland" will attract many, while Dr. Holden's paper on the "Florida Reef," gives valuable information. Alice Carey's poem, "Cottage and Hall," will be read with tender interest. "A Day in Castle Garden," is amusing and characteristic of that noted place. The serial, "Frederick the Great," is still vivacious. The other articles have merit, and the "Easy Chair," Literary, Scientific and Historical departments, are as usual, interesting. The Editor's Drawer is a fund of pleasure. Harper is worthy of its peerless reputation.

The *Galaxy* opens with a good installment of "Lady Judith," by Justin McCarthy. Donn Piatt's article "About Bears," does him more credit than some of his growling letters. All interested persons will read, "One Legged Men." The paper, "The Higher Education in America," is able and instructive. Few will pass, "The Annexation of San Domingo," these times. Fawcett's article, "Told in Letters," is a dainty affair. Mrs. Edwards shows her usual power of construction in the novel, "Ought We to Visit Her." The departments of Drift Wood, Scientific Miscelany, Current Literature and Nebulae, are well conducted.

The *Atlantic Monthly* is a capital number, and contains several articles of superior merit. We commend the first, "Women's Rights in Ancient Athens," to the interested. The short poem, "Looking for Pearls," is worth reading, and few will pass, "Ups and Downs of the Bonapartes and Bourbons," in view of the stirring events in France. The paper, "John Wesley" will command the homage of many a reader among the Methodists, and outside of the denomination. Whittier's "Marguerite," is worthy of him. Dr. Williams' paper on the "Eyes," is practical, and "Shoddy," by Whipple, is keen and racy. Bayard Taylor's Faust is scholarly. The reader will not fail to read, "A Passionate Pilgrim," "Whispering Galleries," and the choice poetry of Howell's entitled, "The Mulberries."

Lippincott's Magazine is brimful of good articles on varied topics. The opening paper, "The Army Medical Museum at Washington," gives much valuable light relative to this institution. The numerous admirers of Ouida will richly enjoy the new story, "A Leaf in the Storm." The papers on "Italy," "Student Rambles in Prussia," "My Mission to San Domingo," are opportune, and will be read with much interest. Very many will be pleased to peruse Amasa Walker's "Moral of the Franco-Prussian War." Monthly Gossip and Literature of the Day are always worth reading. The new feature of a Supplement giving a popular and entertaining Serial Story, will be appreciated, and serves to show the efforts of the publishers to keep abreast with the progressive steps of the times.

Our Young Folks is really a gem, and is an admirably conducted monthly. Boys and girls cannot fail to be instructed and entertained. The articles are a happy blending of practical information and amusement, and the illustrations help to convey the lessons of the text. The department, "Our Young Contributors," is a captivating one, and will be appreciated by young people.

Golden Hours, published at Cincinnati, by Hitchcock and Walden, is conducted in a manner to afford entertainment and solid instruction. Historical papers are frequently presented in an illustrated form, which cannot fail to produce useful lessons. It is also a monthly that may be introduced into any family without causing improper results.

SAN DOMINGO.

Colonel Wm. McMichael has sent the following letter to the Philadelphia papers from the expedition, which he accompanied: We were delayed at Samana longer than had been expected, owing to the slow process of coaling the ship. She lay in the outer harbor about a mile from the little island flanking the inner harbor, upon which the United States store of coal is deposited, and as we only had small barges to convey it, nearly six days were occupied in getting our supply aboard. The Nantasket, entering the inner harbor, had moored along the coal wharf and had been stocked. If vessels of as heavy draught as the Tennessee continue to prefer the outer anchorage, facilities of ample carriage must, of course, be introduced if we continue in possession.

We were not sorry when at eight o'clock on Monday, the 30th, we weighed anchor and directed our course towards this place. We had exhausted Samana, its surroundings, and its inhabitants, and interviewed the latter to that extent that I have no doubt the murmur which reached our retiring ship from the natives assembled on the shore, was not an affectionate cry of farewell, as some interpreted it, but in truth a profound sigh of relief, the only sincere regret being experienced by the bumboat peddlers, who followed us to the last with hungry eyes and extortionate prices, and rowed back slowly and mournfully to give away, if possible, their remaining fruit, and count their ill-gotten gains of what had been sold to us. That afternoon and night we were in the Monta Passage, the much talked of sea channel between the western channel and the western part of this island and Porto Rico. It is the favorite route of mariners between the Antilles, and you do not need here a repetition of the arguments in favor of controlling it.

Following the southern shore, we came in sight of Santo Domingo City, towards sunset, and dropped anchor about a mile off the shore before the evening had fallen. There is no harbor there for the larger class of vessels. The Nantasket, like ourselves, is obliged to lie out on the open sea, subject to any change in weather. The Antic, another United States man-of-war of small size, a diminutive Dominican cruiser, and a couple of merchant vessels, have entered the river Ozama, which empties here into the sea, being half the width of the Schuylkill, and float quietly in the smooth water, and small traders can do the same, but this port offers no maritime attractions or safety for naval vessels. Indeed, the fine bay we have just left is the only first-class harbor in the Republic, if we except Caldera Bay, which is on this southern coast, fifty miles to the westward, and which, although not used now for commercial purposes, has been surveyed fully by Captain McCook, and the soundings show depth enough for any vessels to enter, and for all, except the largest, to move about freely inside. We expect to test its qualities on leaving here.

Mr. Sumner's speech, opposing annexation, makes the conspicuous personages of this place, in American eyes, what he calls "those three political jockeys, Cazneau, Fabens and Baez," and it was with some interest, therefore, that, soon after landing and while walking up the main street, we paused to admire a great sign over capacious warehouse doors, whereon, in bold golden letters is written "Cazneau & Fabens." No trade being named on this title front, and every kind of sharp practice having been intimated about these gentlemen, we crossed the street and entered to survey the premises, but in place of bags of gold only harmless sacks of coffee were discovered, candles instead of bonds and land warrants, and wares of the shipping merchant instead of those insignia which usually mark the workshop of the bogus speculator. A member of the opposition, however, and there are several here, wagged his head significantly on learning from one of the clerks that Mr. Cazneau was in Jamaica, and Mr. Fabens in New York, at too great a distance to hear or heed any of those numerous questions which the Commission was expected to propound to them. After the accusations which have been bandied about, it would have been better if both these partners had been here. Fabens, it is said, will arrive on the next steamer from New York, and it is to be hoped that Cazneau, should he learn of the presence of the Commissioners, will also return, so that their absence may not be made a handle for further insinuations like those which have already been uttered, and which so far as we can any of us learn, are entirely groundless. But if two of this conspicuous trio are absent, its third and most important member is here—Baez, President of the Republic of Santo Domingo. He is a middle-sized man of fifty, with a long grayish moustache, a dark yellow skin, crisp curling hair, an ordinary face and a pleasant smile, and has received with equable temper the raids made on him by the correspondents. He converses a little in English on casual topics, but has been silent in Spanish when public affairs have been adverted to, except at the formal meeting, this morning, when he and his cabinet officially received the Commissioners, when he spoke freely in French. He was elected by a fair majority, and the people seem well disposed toward him and give him credit for patriotism in urging annexation. As we say at home, "he does not put on style;" dresses plainly, and lives in an unattractive-looking house; the only dwelling of any moment being the one occupied by the unofficial members of the expedition, the semblance of a palace, which the Commission declined to receive, wishing to avoid any obligations to the Government—an uncomfortable act of self-denial which has resulted in their getting into a shabby structure which they have hired on the outskirts of the town, where their mess arrangements are still so imperfect that they have to work a passage to their meals through tumble-down lanes to the hotel where they are fed, while we dwell in marble halls and sip our coffee in chairs of state.

Cabral, the rebel chief, has not yet been encountered, but some enterprising journalists are arranging to be captured by him, and he is making a little stir just now in the Haytien boiler. A member of the Cabinet told me this evening that his force is estimated at sixty Dominicans and eight hundred Haytiens, and that the Baez administration considers that he is sustained by Haytien subsidies, the governing powers there being hostile to annexation. This official said if Cabral were captured he would be hung; although at headquarters they are naturally enough bitter against a man who seems about the only disturbing element in the country, yet the people do not seem to entertain any such hostile feeling against him personally. All with whom I have conversed speak of Cabral as we might of a merely political opponent, the fact of his being in arms against the State not suggesting any grievous crime to a people who love to sport a knife at the girdle, and with whom revolution is merely an incident in party transition. Should we annex this country we may expect a peaceful sway only upon condition that our laws are just and that we impress the fact that we intend to have them obeyed. Injustice or feebleness would alike provoke assault.

Notwithstanding their unfortunate experience of Spanish rulers, the great body here desire us to take possession, and for the reasons I adverted to in a previous letter; but they are too shrewd for fools to govern, too independent for tyrants. They are a poor people, but when the eye grows accustomed to the novelty of their dress and appearance they do not look squalid; their dwellings are small, and according to our notions, ill-contrived and inconvenient, but they are not dirty or wretched. Even here I have seen but a single beggar, and, while they have none of the advantages of education which our common school system affords, there only being four or five schools in this capital, yet they have fair intelligence, converse clearly, and, if well managed, have in them the making of good citizens. The colored race predominates, but with a sprinkling of whites. Here, as at Samana, stores are numerous, but business is dull. A bank that started has given up, and the single printing-house is satisfied with small returns. Our own explorations tally with the universal testimony as to the richness of the soil. Except Professor Blake's coal search we have made no practical inquiry as yet into the mineral resources of the country. We have seen good specimens of copper and gold. There is a mine of the former not far from here, and gold undoubtedly exists about the river Heina, and in the mountains. An exploring party reported a year ago that the precious metals did not appear in sufficient returns to pay for working, but the present geological survey, stimulated with a promise of one-fifth of the soil on condition of surveying it all, are more encouraged, and the chief of its force, Professor Gabb, could no doubt tell some alluring stories, if he were as communicative as his name would imply. Reticent on this subject, he speaks freely of the agricultural value of the island, which he has examined in most directions, and although a Philadelphian by birth, and for some years a surveyor in California, declares he would not exchange its climate for health or pleasure with any other. I have before expressed the opinion that it is as fertile as Cuba, and climatically has not much advantage.

At the official interview this morning, Mr. Wade on behalf of the Commission, related the object of their visit, and President Baez in reply returning the civilities, expressed a desire that those opposed to annexation should be examined, as well as those favoring it, which course will be pursued. I will refer in a future letter to the physical aspects of this city, and to its system of government. The public debt is conjectured at $1,500,000, the public lands to include one-half the territory. Baez wholly denies the legality of any foreign claims.

COUNSEL.

If thou dost bid thy friend farewell,
But for one night though that farewell may be,
Press thou his palm with thine. How canst thou tell
How far from thee

Fate or caprice may lead his feet
Ere that to-morrow comes? Men have been known
To lightly turn the corner of a street,
And days have grown

To months, and months to lagging years,
Before they looked in loving eyes again.
Parting at best is underlaid with tears—
With tears and pain.

Therefore, lest sudden death should come between,
Or time or distance, clasp with pressure true
The hand of him who goeth forth; unseen,
Fate goeth too!

Yea, find thou always time to say
Some earnest word between the idle talk;
Lest with thee henceforth, ever, night and day,
Regret should walk.

—*Galaxy for February.*

FROUDE.

A London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Mr. James Anthony Froude, the accomplished author of the Age of Elizabeth, has, as I am in a position to state, undertaken a new historical work on a subject of exceeding interest, namely the history of Ireland under the old penal anti-Catholic laws. Ireland has been for a long time a subject of especial interest and study with Mr. Froude, who has indeed, for some years passed half of the year in Kerry, where he has gathered a vast amount of curious facts with which to reinforce the original researches he is now making at the Record office. But I am also able to give you another, and an equally interesting statement concerning this author. Before completing and publishing his new Irish history he contemplates putting the more salient facts into a series of three lectures, and with these well mingled with experience and observations of cotemporary life and character, he thinks of making his appearance before American audiences. He has had many suggestions to this effect from his friends in America, and if he shall carry it into effect I promise my countrymen that a rich enjoyment is in store for them. Mr. Froude has within the last few years lectured with great effect in London (at the Royal Institution,) and at Birmingham, Newcastle, Edinburgh and other places. With the external advantages of a noble personal presence, fine face and scholarly manner, and a rich flexible voice, he unites a power of impression and effective statement rarely equaled. He will probably pass a year in America, visiting Canada next Summer and then the States, going in the end to California. I may add that Mr. Froude has long been one of the truest friends which America has had, and that he has not only urged the prompt payment of the Alabama Claims, but also that the payment should be accompanied by an apology for the disgraceful circumstances which led to its escape.

"THERE was an old family fuel between them," was what the principal witness in a Chicago murder case said to the jury. The Judge asked her if she did not mean "feud," and she asked him who was telling this story.

TWEED'S PATENT MEDICINE DROPPER.

This new dropper is found to be the most perfect and convenient article of the kind ever invented. We also have the new Perfume Vaporizer and Gardiner's Friend.

Not only is this ingenious little instrument adapted for perfuming the sick room, but it will be found of invaluable service in the garden, as a perfect shower of disinfecting fluid may by this means be blown over rose trees and other plants, thereby destroying all insects, &c. &c.

Manufactured in London and sold in Pittsburgh only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE HAZARDS OF WINTER.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to cope with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its alloted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires, under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique will be avoided.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1835.
SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from them.

LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 2d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
de13

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUESDAY, 21st February,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

NEW GOODS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Light, Medium
AND
DARK PRINTS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
Very Cheap.

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
Wristbands, Collars, Cuffs, &c.

Black Dress Silks,
American Silks,
Japanese Silks, all colors.

CASSIMERES,
For Men and Boys' Wear,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIALTIES.

At 25c., Black and White Plaid Poplins.
At 18¾c., Double Width Dark Poplins.
At 25c., Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37½c., Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
At 18¾c., Tyceon Repps for Wrappers.
At 8½c., some of the best makes Prints.
At 8½c., yard wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., an extra bargain 4-4 Bleached Sheeting.
At 6¼c., Straw Ticking.
At 18¾c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., All Linen Heavy Huck Toweling.
At 8½c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 25c., Heavy Huck Towels, red border, extra large.
At 10c., All Linen Damask Towels, red border
At 62½c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At $1 a dozen, Linen Table Napkins, large size.
At 50c., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, full size.
At $1, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, full size.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS.

Lace and Embroidered Edgings.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists.
New Ribbons and Flowers.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CARD.

We take pleasure in announcing to our personal friends and the public that we have formed a Co-partnership under the style of HOWARD EATON & CO. for the sale of the justly celebrated IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

We shall be pleased to have those who are interested in such matters call at our rooms, 17 Fifth avenue, and examine what we believe to be the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented.

We are permitted to refer to many well-known families and dress makers who are now using them in preference to all others, because more easily learned and less liable to get out of order, as being operated with less power and less noise, and running more rapidly, and also capable of the widest range and best quality of work.

These Machines are WARRANTED for three years, and are sold or leased on as favorable terms as any other first-class Machines.

HOWARD EATON,
WILLIS L. EATON.
fe14:m74-TTHS

THE DOMESTIC

Noiseless, Lock-Stitch SEWING Machine, for simplicity of its Construction, its perfect mechanism, ease of movement, its great range of work, challenges the world for its equal for family use or for manufacturing. AGENTS WANTED in all counties where one is not already appointed. For Circulars, samples of its work, address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., Toledo, O. fe18:m91:daF

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident,) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, forthwith.

All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents; and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses, will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before the Mayor.

The OLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.

RATES OF LICENSES:

Each one horse vehicle	$ 7 50
Each two horse vehicle	12 00
Each four horse vehicle	15 00
Each two horse hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, each	18 00

ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.

A. J. COCHRAN,
fe18:n36 City Treasurer.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible

BAKING POWDER.

It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious
ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUCKWHEAT, CORN
And Other Griddle Cakes,
WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, POT PIES, PASTRY, &c.

It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.

THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE
Is put up in Cans of ⅛ lb., ¼ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs. each, actual net weight, as represented, and
Sold generally throughout the United States
BY GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS,
ja21:186:eow-TTHS 69 New Street, New York.

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
fe9 Florists. 112 Smithfield street.

GEORGE B. HILL,
BROKER.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.
COR. THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.
ja21.186-TTHS PITTSBURGH, PA.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
se13:d49-TTHS Philadelphia.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., &c.
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja9:66 146 Grant street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 4th, 1871. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized Agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscribers to the Loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
fe16:m96-daF

SKATES!
SKATES!

I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'

Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.

I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at

JAMES BOWN'S,
fe17 136 WOOD STREET.

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue,
(Near Smithfield street.)
de3:j2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

20 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
50 bbls Choice York State Apples;
20 bbls Dried Apples;
10 bbls Choice Cranberries;
50 boxes Factory Cheese;
20 cases Old Dominion Table Sauce;
In Store and For Sale by
A. T. CANFIELD,
fe20 143 FIRST AVENUE.

ELABORATELY FINISHED and
HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n5

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship. All orders by mail promptly filled. de2:d6

EDWARD HERLINE........HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 221 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Lithography.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.
HENRY LIEBERUM,
Tavern, Indiana Township.
The License Board will hear the above application on MONDAY, February 27th, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
fe22:n29 JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

NOTICE.
CHRIST. MURCHAN,
Tavern, 12th Ward, Pittsburgh.
The License Board will hear the above application on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
fe22:n35 JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETAIL STORES
Library Building,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.
Joseph Horne & Co.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
ALL THE
Latest Styles and Novelties
OF THE SEASON IN

Linen Collars,
Linen Cuffs,
Plain and Lace Trimmed.

LACE COLLARS
In Pointe, Pointe Applique, Duchesse, Hon Ton, Valenciennes and Maltese.

NEW STYLES

Lace Collarettes,
Lace Sleeves,
Val. Lace Berthas,
Lace Handkerchiefs.

ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

Lama Lace Goods,
Black and White Pointes,
Sacques and Jackets,
Overskirts,
Hamburg Flouncings,
Hamburg Edgings,
Hamburg Insertings,
Guipure Embroidered Bands,
Guipure Embroidered Inserting,
French Pique.

NEW PATTERNS.

WHITE GOODS
In Great Variety.
KID GLOVES,
Best Quality, at $2.00 per Pair.
Good Quality at $1.00 per Pair.
NEW STYLES SILK FANS.
New Styles Stick Fans.
TRIMMINGS,
LACES, GIMPS,
SMALL WARES, &c.,
AT THE
New Retail Stores
OF
HORNE & CO.,
Penn Avenue.
fe18

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000 $5,000 and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon the great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds besides the railroad itself and all its equipment, and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62.00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $80.30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at 1-10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principle and interest, at any of the financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan. For sale by

JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK, 131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, 50 Fourth avenue.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, 61 Fourth avenue.
GENERAL AGENTS.
ja7:136

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes and which produce some of the following effects as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office, No. 9 [illegible] PENN STREET.

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NEW
SPRING GOODS!
Still Lower Prices!
NEW CARPETS,
NEW OIL CLOTHS,
NEW WINDOW SHADES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Arriving Daily!

Make your selections while the stock is fresh is fresh and unbroken and before the Spring rush begins.

Oliver McClintock
& Company,
23 Fifth Avenue.
fe16

CARPETS.
SPRING STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.

We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of

Tapestry and Body Brussels
AND
Druggets and Drugget Squares
Cannot be excelled by any in the market

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
fe11 d&F

M'Farland & Collins
HAVE JUST OPENED FOR
SPRING OF 1871,
NEW PATTERNS OF
Floor Oil Cloths,
WINDOW SHADES,
Tapestry and Brussels Carpets,
AT PRICES THE
Lowest Offered for Eight Years Past.

McFarland & Collins,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
fe10 Next building to U. S. Custom House.

NEW CARPETS.

We are receiving the first installment of our Spring Stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths, comprising many new and elegant patterns, which we are offering at Reduced Prices.

HENRY McCALLUM,
(Late McCallum Bros.)
ja30 51 FIFTH AVENUE, above Wood street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

City Standard Time.
96 FEDERAL ST.
GENTS' WATCHES. ALL MAKES, GRADES AND STYLES IN GOLD AND SILVER. WATCHES REPAIRED. CLOCKS, ETC.
McFADDEN'S.
A SPECIALTY. FROM $20 UPWARDS. OPERA & VEST CHAINS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE. LADIES' WATCHES.
ALLEGHENY. 96
Thos. M'Fadden, Jr.

BAILEY & CO.,
12th and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA

BRIDAL SILVER
French Bronzes,
FINE WATCHES,
Mantel Sets.

A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.

GO TO
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
Jewelry Store
FOR BARGAINS

We are selling our entire stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Persons desiring anything in our line will do well to give us a call. Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Clocks, &c.

101 Fifth Avenue.
fe18

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RICHARD E. BREED..........JOHN J. HENDERSON

R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. H. CUST

HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.

The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.
ap1:v8

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.

We have this day formed a Copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouse, Delaware River Philadelphia.

A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD T. LEECH, Pittsburgh.
ja16:1d I. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables,
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Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au25:c81

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1871.

APPLES—In steady demand and we can report regular sales at quotations, $4@5 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—65@75 per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¼; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7⅛.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for the better grades, but no improvement in prices; sales of good to prime roll at 25@28. Inferior and common, very dull and may be quoted nominally at 15@20.

BEANS—$1.50@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@6 cts and dull.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 30@31c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3 cts.

CHEESE—New York Goshen quoted 16½@17; Ohio Goshen at 16; Ohio Factory, 14½@15, Western Reserve, 13@14.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90cts per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 22½@23c in car loads, and 23½@24 in small lots.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@2¼, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Demand is better and the stock in this market is light; quoted at $14@18 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches scarce and firm though unchanged; quarters, 9@9½; mixed, 10@10½; halves 12@13. Apples, 6@7 cents for quarters and 8½@9 for sliced. Blackberries, 11@12.

EGGS—There is an improved demand and the market is firmer though prices remain unchanged, 23@24 some dealers holding at 25. Pickled eggs continue dull and do not seem to be wanted at any price, and, as might be expected, dealers are very anxious to close out.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and heavy as is always the case when the tendency is downward—buyers holding off in expectation of a still further decline. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesotas; $6.75@7.00 for good red winter wheat and $1.25 for white do. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.00.

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat and the market is dull and neglected, and prices are entirely nominal; the prices have fallen off very perceptibly, and the offerings are very light as dealers generally are holding in expectation of a better market and improved prices before long. Oats scarce and firm but without quotable change in prices; 48@49 buying, and 51@52 selling—small lots, in store, 55@58. Corn is quiet and unchanged; 65@67 for mixed to prime yellow, in bulk, and 68@70 in a jobbing way. There is no difficulty in obtaining $1.10 for small lots. Barley is quiet and nominally unchanged; 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—Market fairly active, under the influence of a continued good jobbing demand, while in regard to prices there are no further changes. As noted in our last report, refined sugars are lower, while rice and grain pepper are higher, and the finer grades of coffee are now held at an advance. Following are the ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 75; Havemyer & Elders, 78; Silver Drips, 90; Loverings, 68; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½ prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10@11½; Cuba, 10@; Demarara, 11¼@12½. Refined Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 13¼; "B," 13⅛; Extra C, 12¾; C yellow, 12¼.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 95cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 25c; Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 45c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 11½c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged, $12@18, from country wagons.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@ cts.

HOMINY—Dull but unchanged; $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18. Dry [illegible]

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $1.50 per bbl and [illegible] at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales in a jobbing way at $1 for bran; $1.15@1.25 for seconds and $1.50@1.60 for middlings, according to quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand and prices are higher, ranging from $1.50@3.50 per bbl, as to quality.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.08@1.10; No 2, 70; Pure Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Market firm and fairly active, though there is not much change to make in quotations. Plain Shoulders, 10¾; Sugar Cured, 11½; Ribbed Sides, 12½; Clear do, 13@13¼; Sugar Cured Hams, 16 cts. Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½. Dried Beef, 19. Lard, prime kettle, in tcs, 13½, in kegs and buckets, 14. Mess Pork, $23.25@23.50.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6½@8 cts.

POULTRY—The market is almost bare, though there is not much inquiry, and there never is at this particular season.

POTATOES—There is a fair jobbing demand, and we can report regular sales, mostly in small lots, at $1.25 per bushel, for prime Peach Blows.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4⅛.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quoted at $6.85@6.90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots. Timothy seed, $6.25@6.50. Flaxseed, $2.15@2.18.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Demand is improving and we now quote at 60@65 per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, February 22, 1871.

We understand that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company has or is about to make a very important reduction in the freight on crude oil; if we are informed correctly, it is to be reduced from 50 cents to 25 cts. per barrel. This is a step in the right direction, and Col. Phillips is certainly entitled to the thanks of the trade and the public generally for the move he has made to assist in removing the stagnation which has characterized the business for some time past. This is certainly a very low figure for the transportation of oil a distance of something like 120 miles, by rail; under different circumstances and surroundings the reduction would not have been made nor asked for; but in the present condition of the market it will tend to stimulate trade, and as already intimated, the liberality manifested by the officials of this corporation, is very commendable.

We notice that some of the producers are after the Titusville *Herald* with a sharp stick. The annual review of the *Herald*, showing an increase of about 30 per cent in the production while on the other hand the increase in consumption is only estimated at ten per cent, does not take well with the producers, and, as might be expected, they are very indignant that any such statements should have been made public. Now, so far as we can learn, the general feeling aside from some of these producers, particularly that portion of them who are connected with the bull movement, is that the statements of the *Herald* are about correct.

Query—Will the producers Association issue two reports again this month? and if so, will *all* the members of the Association be furnished with both of them? Or, as is reported was the case last month, will the *confidential* report be furnished to some of the members and with-held from others? and will both reports be issued at the same time? A little light on this subject would be very interesting not to say useful hereabouts.

CRUDE.

Very little doing; not much inquiry and not much offering. Prices firm and fully sustained. Sales in two lots of some 2000 bbls on spot at 11⅜. Seller till July, 11; buyer same time, 12; seller all year, 11; buyer same time, 12⅜. There is little or no inquiry for futures at present quotations.

REFINED.

Nothing doing, and in the absence of sales, prices may be regarded as nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Anchor O W 912, account Bates & G; Fairview O W 155, account same; Crystal O W 168, account J B Barbour; Anchor OW 222, account same.

Total ... 1,756 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Wm. McKelvey & Co., 236 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Citizens' Oil Co., 311 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 519 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 216 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total ... 1,282 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co, 150 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1871.

FREIGHTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$90 00	$99 00	$81 00
New York	100 00	110 00	90 00
Baltimore	90 00	99 00	81 00

CATTLE.

The receipts for this week have not been large, which may be attributed in part to the accident on the Pan Handle road, which has delayed considerable stock, and thus helped to keep down the supply. There is very little inquiry, however, under the influence of the very unfavorable advices from the east, and buyers are again insisting on further concessions, and positively refuse to take hold unless they can do so at a considerable reduction, as compared with the prices that have been current for some weeks past. We are reliably informed that the great proportion of the cattle shipped from here to the New York and Philadelphia markets, lost money to the shippers, a good deal of it, and this being the case, they have good ground for being bearish. One shipper informed us that he sold a drove in Philadelphia, at just what they cost him here, and he avers that he is cognizant of cattle having been sold in that market at a loss of from $8 to $12 per head. Our dispatches from Buffalo, on Tuesday, report a very dull market, and a further decline of ¼ cent per pound. It is expected New York and Philadelphia will both be hard again this week, and this being the case, shippers are indifferent about buying at all.

Prime to extra shipping cattle, averaging from 1,300 to 1,500, fat and smooth, may be quoted at 6@7 cts. Stock cattle are in better demand than good cattle, and are selling quicker and at relatively better prices.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hazlewood & B. sold for:			
Stevenger to Klemen	16	19,500	6 15
Ayers to Lawshe	12	15,300	6 25
Morris to Lawshe	5	6,870	6 25
Mills to Kelly	3	4,040	6 25
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Thompson to Hardesty	23	17,050	5 00
" " Spahr & G	22	20,300	5 50
Clifford to Stewart	18	14,180	5 00
Thompson to Davis	15	21,180	4 85
Clifford to Wall	10	9,210	5 50
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
McCoy to Davis	15	13,520	4 65
" "	5	3,840	4 25
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Moore to Kelly	18	17,930	5 65
McCormick to Kieman & A	15	14,080	5 00
" "	4	4,150	4 00

SHEEP.

The supply thus far this week has been comparatively light, and, with an average demand, the market is fairly active and firmer and, as compared with last week, a shade higher. We now quote prime 100 lb fine wooled sheep, at 6@6½, and 85@90 lb, averages at 5@5½. If the receipts should happen to loom up, and it is not improbable, the market will in all probability be stale enough before the close of the week.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Taylor to Pancoast	191	16,220	5 50
Kerwin to Hill & Pearce	192	15,250	4 50
" Lloyd	937	81,640	5 30
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Snow to Lloyd	63	4,740	4 25
Lucas to Deitrich	98	7,710	5 00
Wiley to Hill & Pearce	205	13,510	3 30
Cole to Erisman	172	14,650	4 80
McCoy to Davis	89	7,200	4 10
" "	163	15,570	5 20
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Kline to Shaffer	151	15,620	6 00
Shriver to Pearce	179	15,840	5 62
Fleming to Latta	112	9,280	6 25
Keller & Ulery sold for:			
Bailey to Lloyd	45	3,800	5 00

HOGS.

The Hog market is devoid of anything particularly new or important. The receipts although not large, are sufficient to supply the demand and no more, and consequently prices are sustained. There is no life in trade, and shippers allege that there is no money in the business for them at present prices.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hazlewood & B. sold for:			
Shinn to Gillett	26	3,730	8 00
Howell to Gillett	29	5,350	8 00
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Darling to Roth	55	10,980	8 00
Hill to Gillett	13	1,710	
Hamilton to Tomer	11	1,690	8 25
Lucas to Imhoff	69	12,820	8 20
Cole to Erisman	79	12,160	8 00
" "	22	2,990	7 85
" "	42	7,350	8 20
Jarey to Imhoff	105	22,820	8 25
Moss & Taylor to Newport	119	23,500	8 10
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Juevenall to Newport	151	23,100	8 05
Moore to Roth	18	2,230	8 00
Kellery & Ulery sold for:			
Allen & W. to Reventhaler	97	17,470	8 12
Church & R to Gillett	30	4,078	8 00
Barley to Hedges	13	1,980	8 00

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Cotton steady; middling 14½c. Flour quiet and firm, chiefly; extra family $6 10@6 25. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; sample lots $1 31@1 35; graded $1 37@1 38. Corn dull and declined; 50c Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley d. Groceries—Demand good at full prices. Oils steady. Eggs firm at 22c. Cheese steady. Clover seed dull and drooping; $10 75@11 25; Timothy seed firm; $6.25@6.50. Pork dull and a shade lower at $21.75@22 00. Lard; steam at 12¼c; kettle at 12¾c. Head and feet sold at 11¼c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; asking 8@10¼c; no sales. Bacon quiet and weak; asking 9¾ 11½ and 11¾c; no sales. Whisky in fair demand but at lower rates; 86c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Cotton dull and unchanged at 14c. Flour scarce and firm; superfine winter $5.50@5.85; extra winter $6.25; XX $6.50@6.65. Wheat firmer; No. 3 $1.33; No. 2 red winter held at $1.50. Corn inactive; mixed and yellow on track across the river 50c; do. at the elevator 52c. Oats firm at 52@54c in the elevator; 55@56c sacked. Barley firm at 95c@$1.00 for choice fall; $1.10 for choice Iowa spring. Rye dull and lower at 95@$1.00. Whiskey steady at 89c. Provisions flat; only a limited jobbing demand. Pork $22.00. Bulk shoulders 7⅝@8c; sides; clear rib 10¾c; do. clear 11@11¼c. Bacon; shoulder 11¼c; clear rib 12@12¼c. Lard firm at 12¾c for choice kettle. Hogs lower at $6.80@7.50. Cattle unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—$1 37 asked for No 1 red winter. Corn 60c. Oats 52c. Crude petroleum unchanged at $5 00; refined dull at 22@23c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 22—10 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, J Painter & Son; 1 do do, Wharton Bro; 2 do do, Dilworth, P & Co; 3 do do, Bryen & Caughey; 2 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Bolt & Mfg Co; 1 do do Chess, Smith & Co; 1 do do, Carnagaie, Kloman & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 1 do shingles, Quewan & Dughs: 1 do lumber, H Adams; 100 bbls lime, W H Hamilton; 9 g stones, J Alden; 6 bxs f fish, D W Garett; 10 bbls l beer, J Kessler; 10 kegs a butter, Woodworth & D; 2 cars pig iron, Hallman & Hammett; 184 sks malt, Pier, Dannels & Co; 15 bgs c meal, H Rea Jr; 40 bxs cigars, Austin & Co; 10 bbls oat meal, Strickley & Morlege; 30 kgs p barley, Watt, Lang & Co; 14 bbls g apples, 3 bxs poultry, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 9 bbls g apples, P Duff & Son; 1 bbls eggs Bruggeman & Co; 30 bags oats, Meanor, & Harper; 9 bbls tallow, A Reed; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, H Riddle; 90 bdls wire, W P Townsend; 4 pkgs tobacco, W Cooper & Co; 5 bbls onions, J A Graff; 10 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 49 oil bbls, B D Moore; 19 bbls eggs, J J Pettit & Co; 1 car pig iron, Moorhead & Co; 1 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 22.—1 bell, 1 do mounting 1 pulley, Wm Lignport; 20 bbls whisky, Dillinger & Stevens; 4 bureaus, 1 wardrobe, S Muller & Son; 1 bx sausage, J Booth & Son; 1 bbl do, Reese Owens; 100 bbls flour, Schoemaker & Co; 2 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 car fire brick, Anderson & Wood; 2 cars wheat in bulk, Marshal, K & Co; 20 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 88 sks barley, F Schields; 57 sks rags, M McCullough; 1 cook stove, Jas M Alkes; 5 bxs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 25 bxs tobs, Arbuckles & Co; 3 bdl iron, Coleman, R & Co; 7 bales b corn, H R McClelland & Co; 11 bbls flour, Bruggeman & O'B; 12 sks feathers, J Dickey & Co; 10½ butts tobacco, Carter Bros; 10½ do do, 25 cadds, R W Jenkinson; 200 bus corn, 85 do oats, Clark, Wilson & Co; 3 tubs butter, J A Graff & Co; 36 bdls paper, Z Wainright; 14 sks turnips, 1 bx poultry, Jas McVay; 31 bbls vinegar, P Duff & Son; 12 bdls shafts, Thos Hare & Bro; 15 sks c seed, McHenry & Hood; 8 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 8 do do, M W Rankin & Bro; 8 do do, J Peters & Co; 43 sks oats, Spencer, McK & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 20 bbls hominey, Watt, Lang & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 22.—36 bbls apples, 70 sks potatoes, P Straine; 11 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 15 pkgs butter, J A Graff & Co; 1 bbl do, 9 bbls eggs, 18 do apples, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 3 bxs eggs, J W Fite; 70 bgs rye, W J Meek; 58 bbls high wines, W Miller & Co; 1 car malt, Pier, Dannals & Co; 14 bbls flour, McWilliams & H; 23 bbls apples, Meanor & Harper; 10 doz brooms, D Haworth; 2 kgs lard, Kiel & Ritchart; 12 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car f clay, Brown & Co; 8 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls apples, McCrackin, G & Co; 20 bbls h wines, Rodlesheim & a; 100 bbls flour, J Porterfield; 2 cars iron ore, J Wood & Co; 4 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 16 bbls molasses, Watt, Lang & Co; 8 do do, Shomaker & Co; 56 bbls pitch, Jas Gillespie; 40 bbls coil, Livingston Bro; 5 bgs b w flour, J A Renshaw; 1 car hoops, A McClintock.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 22.—82 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 114 do do, Eagle Cotton Mills; 2 cars lumber, J C Patterson; 1 do do, Dalzell & Parker; 1 do do, Reed & Bro; 19 bbls apples, Brenneman & Remo; 1 car e corn, M Steel & Son; 1 do metal, Lindsay & McC; 6 bbls flour, J Ward & Son; 76 sks f seed, Ewer, H & Co; 10 doz brooms, J W Moore; 27 sks potatoes, 2 bbls cider, F Owens; 2 cars metal, Lewis, Oliver & P; 1 do do, Graff, B & Co; 3 do do, Rogers & R; 4 do do, Lewis, B & D; 1 car hoops, Jas McCloy; 213 bgs oats, R Knox & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 22.—2 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 3 do do, Carnegie, Kloman & Co; 2 do do, J Moorhead; 1 do leather, Hammett & Son; 2 pkgs butter, [illegible] pelts, J Wilson & Son; 21 sks rye, S [illegible] Shoemaker & Co; 2 cars grain, 1 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 1 do rye, W J Meek; 1 do oats, Keil & Ritchart; 4 rolls leather, W Flaccus & Son; 1 bdl pelts, G Kahn.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Feb. 22.—12 sks oats, R Stevenson; 200 hubs, Lamb & K; 15 sks oats, Charles & P; 25 bbls whisky, J Seifreth; 20 bgs oats, Hack & S; 22 bbls flour, 32 sks potatoes, G Stewart; 165 oil bbls, J H Spear & Co.

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WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. my7:2TTS

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 8 feet, 2 inches in the channel last evening. Weather clear and pleasant and all that could be desired for out-door business.

No arrivals since the date of our last report excepting the regular packets.

The Kate Putnam, from St. Louis, was due last night and will probably be found in port this morning.

The Waunita, Capt. Rees Rees, with Mr. Jas. S. Dravo in charge of the office, is filling up steadily and will be the first through boat out for New Orleans.

The Granite State, from Portsmouth, and the Carrie Brooks from Zanesville are due today. The former returns to-morrow at 4 P. M., and the latter at the same hour on Saturday.

The Wild Duck, Capt. John W. Anawalt, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

The Mary Davage, with a tow of iron ore, arrived from St. Louis. The Baltic, also with a tow of iron ore, was due last night.

Capt. Jacob Poe and son pilot the Silver Lake to Cincinnati.

The Comet, Capt. Hare's new purchase, is en route from St Louis with a tow of iron ore.

The Lady Lee, Capt. Rea's new steamer, is rapidly approaching completion.

The Exchange, Capt. A. C. McCallum, is announced for Nashville forthwith.

The Savanna departed for St. Louis yesterday with an excellent trip.

—The New Orleans *Republican* says: A most amusing and ludicrous sight it was to see the attempts made to get the elephant on board the Yeager. When he was brought to the stage plank he objected to going on board, and when a compulsory movement was made to get his majesty to walk up to the captain's office and settle, he let a loud yell, and so terrified the crowd who had assembled to take a free look, that an indiscriminate and wild panic took place. No serious accident took place, and elephant, dromedaries and the whole show were soon on board in safety. Captain Dan Brady was so confused during the melee that he ordered the porter of the boat to go down and bring up that passenger's trunk—of course, meaning the elephant's. The elephant was disgusted, however, and carried his own trunk on board, not even allowing the porter to check it.

—Mrs. Ellen Yznaga Valle has sued the steamer Richmond for $6,015, because she was robbed to that extent of diamonds and other valuables while a passenger on board, from St. Louis to New Orleans, on the 16th of November, 1869. She had a room in the main and near the ladies' cabin, which she claims could not be fastened, and the thieves got in on account of this. The officers of the boat claim that the loss was occasioned by negligence on the part of Mrs. Balle.

—The Iron Steamboat, Steamship and Barge Building Company of Cincinnati left their articles of incorporation for record with the County Recorder on Monday. The capital stock is $250,000, divided into shares of $250 each. The corporators are H. A. Jones, T. F. Eckert, C. T. Dumont, J. A. Williamson and Samuel Gamage.

—The city of Vicksburg is to grant the use of its wharf in front of the Prentiss House, for 300 feet, to the use of the St. Louis Packet Company, for the purpose of building an elevator. The railroad expects to lay a track down to the elevator, and thus convey freight to the interior at much lower rates than formerly.

—Says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday: The Belle, Wheeling to St. Louis, passed down yesterday with two barges containing 850 tons, principally iron and nails. She is commanded by Capt. McClintock, formerly engineer on the Glendale. Pilots, John Sullivan and Byron Clark.

—Reed & Mann, of Cairo, have the contract for building a powerful tug for the Wiggins Ferry Company, of St. Louis, and will have the work completed within three weeks. The contract price is $12,000. It is the largest and most powerful tug on the Mississippi river.

—The Vicksburg *Herald*, of Friday says: From and after this date full rates of storage will be charged on all freights remaining on wharf boats over twenty-four hours. This order will be strictly enforced, without any distinction whatever.

—What is the meaning of this, from the St. Louis Republican, of Sunday? The United States Marshal, Capt. J. S. Neal, will probably build a boat this spring for the Louisville and New Orleans trade.

—Captain Keniston has sold his interest in the Kate Robinson to Captain George H. Alcoke at the rate of $12,000 for the entire boat.

—The Little Rock bursted her steam drum after leaving the Little Rock Wharf, but without personal injury to anybody.

RIVER PACKETS.

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Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.
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STEAMER E. BENNETT....Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.
For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5½ o'clock.
de2:181 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR LOUISVILLE, Evansville, Clarksville, and Nashville.
FRIDAY, February 24, 4 P. M.,
The A No. 1 Packet
EXCHANGE.
A. C. McCALLAM............Commander.
JOHN A. DALES............Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
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THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer
WAUANITA,
Capt. R. REES,
Will leave as announced above.
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FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
THIS DAY, February 23d, 4 P. M.
The powerful Towboat
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DOVE AND SWAN.
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H. DARLINGTON............Commander.
GEO. L. REPPART............Clerk.
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PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every Monday, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth Every Thursday, 8 A. M.
The new and splendid Passenger Steamer,
R. W. Skillenger,
Capt. F. M. FLESHER.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
fe6 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.
The new and splendid Passenger Steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR............Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
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CINCINNATI PACKET.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
LEAVES THIS DAY—4 P. M.
The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN............Commander.
Will leave as announced.
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ja19:61-MWF

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de1:83

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS
57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
no30:a1

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.
The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Twenty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM (or 1.10), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third and still have a perfectly reliable investment.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons who desire to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.
Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor.
For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.
For sale by the following Agents:
"After thorough investigation we have accepted an Agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.
HART, CAUGHY & CO.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
GEN'L AGT'S, No. 61 Fourth Ave.
ja7:130-MWF

FINANCIAL.

City Deposit Bank,
AND
TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Penn and Frankstown Avenues,
NINETEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Capital............$100,000
Privilege of Increasing to............200,000
JOHN I. MARCHAND............President.
EDWARD A. MACRUM............Cashier.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Collections Made and Business of Correspondents promptly attended to.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Coin, &c., bought and sold.
Special attention given to and interest allowed on Savings Deposits. Sums of $1 and upwards received.
DIRECTORS:
John I. Marchand, James Connor,
Thomas Brown, Wm. H. Denniston.
Alexander Bates. fe13:m68-MWS

Real Estate Savings Bank,
63 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS, November 1, 1870....$717,451.70.
President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—WM. H. SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—S. S. CARRIER.
Accountant—B. C. PARKE.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Harvey Childs,
Isaac Jones, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
D. W. C. Bidwell, C. G. Hussey,
Jacob Painter, Nicholas Voegtly,
Wm. H. Smith.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. per annum, commencing the 1st and 15th days of each month, payable to depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and compounded.
☞ Open for deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. daily, and every Saturday evening, from May 1 to November 1, from 7 to 9, and from November 1 to May 1, from 6 to 8 o'clock. no26:11:ST

COAL AND COKE.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. de1:v14

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY G. HALE,
Has now in stock the very latest styles of
WINTER GOODS
Direct from the London market, comprising DIAGONALS, ENGLISH COATINGS, CHEVOIT SUITINGS, and an endless variety of the choicest PANTALOON PATTERNS. Also, ENGLISH CORDUROY of all colors.
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Streets.
de21:h44

NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
se3 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Administrators, Executors and Guardians will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, March 6th, 1871.

No. 1. Account of Francisca Gimber, Administratrix of John George Gimber, dec'd. Filed Nov. 7, 1870.

No. 2. Account of Samuel McKee, Guardian of minor heirs of Frederick Lorenz, dec'd. Filed Nov. 10, 1870.

No. 4. Account of Ludwig Clemens, Guardian of minor heirs of Joseph Hessler, dec'd. Filed Nov. 10, 1870.

No. 4. First account of Elizabeth Vonmos and Henry F. Eggers, Administrators of John Vonmos, dec'd. Filed Nov. 10, 1870.

No. 5. Account of Isaac M. Pennock, Administrator of John G. Woods, dec'd. Filed Nov. 11, 1870.

No. 6. Account of Joseph M. Kinkead, Administrator of Margaret McCullough, dec'd. Filed Nov. 19, 1870.

No. 7. Final account of Robert Davis, Guardian of Martha E. Johns, formerly M. S. Robinson. Filed Nov. 21st, 1870.

No. 8. First and final account of Thomas McDonald, Administrator of Cornelius Donnohue, dec'd. Filed Nov. 22, 1870.

No. 9. Final account of A. Ammon, Guardian of Peter Batz, dec'd. Filed Nov. 25, 1870.

No. 10. Final account of Isaac Pangburn, Guardian of minor children of John Pangburn, dec'd. Filed Dec. 1, 1870.

No. 11. Final account of Samuel A. McCoy, Executor of James McCoy, dec'd. Filed Dec. 3, 1870.

No. 12. Final account of Charles H. Wilkins, Administrator of David Wilkins, dec'd. Filed Dec. 3, 1870.

No. 13. Account of William Hulds, Administrator of Parker Hulds, dec'd. Filed Dec. 7, 1870.

No. 14. Final account of Matthew Cain, Administrator of John Cain, dec'd. Filed Dec. 8, 1870.

No. 15. Account of Thomas Donaldson, Administrator of Elizabeth Donaldson, dec'd. Filed Dec. 8, 1870.

No. 16. Final account of A. C. Wilson and James Stewart, Administrators of William Stewart, dec'd.

No. 17. First and final account of Joseph Crawford, Administrator of Sarah Jane Crawford, dec'd. Filed Dec. 13, 1870.

No. 18. Final account of Matthias Mentzer, Executor of Rev. John Frederick Wolff. Filed Dec. 13, 1870.

No. 19. Account of John W. Morrison, Administrator of J. M. Burchfield, dec'd. Filed Dec. 13, 1870.

No. 20. First account of Jesse Weddell and Silas Long, Administrators of Elijah Long, dec'd. Filed Dec. 14, 1870.

No. 20. Account of Henry Morrow and J. R. Keating, Administrators of James Morrow, dec'd. Filed Dec. 15, 1870.

No. 22. Account of Wilmer W. Morris Executor of Joseph Wilson, dec'd. Filed Dec. 16, 1870.

No. 23. Account of Elias Cashdollar and W. N. Haymaker, Administrators of William Cashdollar, dec'd. Filed Dec. 17, 1870.

No. 24. Final account of James W. Love, Guardian of Rachel Ann Coates. Filed Dec. 17, 1870.

No. 25. Final account of Isaiah J. McConnell, Administrator of Joseph D. McConnell, dec'd. Filed Dec. 17, 1870.

No. 26. First and final account of Samuel Glass, Administrator of the estate of John C. Kelso, dec'd. Filed Dec. 23, 1870.

No. 27. Final account of Wm. A. Herron, Guardian of minor children of Robert Porter, dec'd. Filed Dec. 27, 1870.

No. 28. Final account of Hugh McIntosh, Guardian of Farquhar Smith, minor child of John Smith, dec'd. Filed Dec. 29, 1870.

No. 29. First and final account of Henry Gross, Administrator of Michael Raab, dec'd. Filed Dec. 30, 1870.

No. 30. Account of Charles M. Foulkes, Administrator of John Morgan, dec'd. Filed Dec. 30, 1870.

No. 31. Account of Amelia Hamilton, Executrix of James H. Hamilton, dec'd. Filed Dec. 31, 1870.

No. 32. Final account of Giles S. Bates, Guardian of Sarah E. Johnston, child of Wm. Johnston, dec'd. Filed Dec. 31, 1870.

No. 33. Final account of Giles S. Bates, Guardian of Martha F. Ligget, minor child of John Ligget, dec'd. Dec. 31, 1870.

No. 34. Final account of Giles S. Bates, Guardian of Giles B. Ligget, minor child of John Ligget, dec'd. Filed Dec. 31, 1870.

No. 35. Final account of R. Edwards, Executor of Miss M. Markham, dec'd. Filed Jan. 2, 1871.

No. 36. First and final account of John Jordan, Administrator of Jacob Jordan. Filed Jan. 4, 1871.

No. 37. Account of J. M. Fass, Guardian of minor children of Walter Forward, Jr., dec'd. Filed Jan. 6, 1871.

No. 38. Second and final account of James McGlinchia, Administrator of Janett McGlinchia, dec'd. Filed Jan. 6, 1871.

No. 39. Account of John C. Porter, Jr., Administrator of James L. Anderson, dec'd. Filed Jan. 6, 1871.

No. 40. Account of Joseph H. McClurg, Administrator of Margaret J. Adams, dec'd. Filed Jan. 6, 1871.

No. 41. Account of Matthew M. Wilson Administrator of John Kidd, dec'd. Filed Jan. 11, 1871.

No. 42. Final account of R. R. Ingram, Administrator of Elizabeth Gier, dec'd. Filed Jan. 12, 1871.

No. 43. Final account of Francis G. Bailey, dec'd, who was acting Executor of the will of Michael Allen, dec'd, filed by John D. Bailey and John A. Renshaw, Executors of the said Francis G. Bailey, dec'd. Filed Jan. 12, 1871.

No. 44. The first account of John A. Renshaw and John D. Bailey, Executors of Francis G. Bailey dec'd. Filed Jan. 12, 1871.

No. 45. Final account of David Bryson, Administrator of Rachel Black, dec'd. Filed Jan. 12, 1871.

No. 46. Final account of Peter Bolster, Administrator of John Auerbach, dec'd. Filed Jan. 13, 1871.

No. 47. Final account of S. B. W. Gill, Guardian of John McGilvery, minor child of James McGilvery, dec'd. Filed Jan. 14, 1871.

No. 48. Final account of George W. Hughes, Administrator of Elizabeth Adams, dec'd. Filed Jan. 14, 1871.

No. 49. Final account of J. Nelson Ewing, Guardian of Henry McGill, minor, child of Henry McGill, dec'd. Filed January 14, 1870.

No. 50. Account of J. J. Hermann, Guardian of John Selber, minor, child of Francis Selber, dec'd. Filed January 16, 1871.

No. 51. Final account of Nathan Brockan and A. B. Stevenson, Executors of Margaret Reed, dec'd. Filed January 17, 1871.

No. 52. Final account of William Ford, Administrator of John Ford, dec'd. Filed January 17, 1871.

No. 53. Final account of A. H. Miller, Esq., Administrator of Wm. Diehl, dec'd.

No. 54. Final account of Charles Buckley, Executor of Sarah Wrigley, dec'd. Filed January 19, 1871.

No. 55. First and partial account of John Rogers, Executor of John Short, dec'd. Filed January 19, 1871.

No. 56. Account of George Snyder, Administrator of Catharine Seithel. Filed January 20, 1871.

No. 57. Final account of John C Alrich, Executor of W. P. Alrich, dec'd. Filed January 20, 1871.

No. 58. Final account of Henry Herr Executor of John G. Herr, dec'd. Filed Jan. 24, 1871.

No. 59. Final account of John Wallace and William Risole, Executors of John McGrady, dec'd. Filed Jan. 24, 1871.

No. 60. Final account of John V. Scott, Executor of Alexander Wilson, dec'd. Filed Jan. 25, 1871.

No. 61. Partial account of John B. Jackson, Administrator of George W. Jackson, dec'd. Filed Jan. 27, 1871.

No. 62. Final account of Thomas Smith, Administrator of Sarah A. Crookham, dec'd. Filed Jan. 28, 1871.

No. 63. Second partial account of George G. Negley, one of the Executors of Mrs. B. A. Negley, dec'd. Filed Jan. 28, 1871.

No. 64. Final account of John Mehrlich and Adam Rader, Administrators of John Wise, dec'd.

No. 65. Account of W. H. Reer, surviving Executor of Rosanna Dougherty, dec'd. Filed Jan. 31, 1871.

No. 66. Final account of Robert Wilson, Testamentary Trustee of Annie H. Bughman, dec'd. Filed February 1, 1871.

No. 67. Account of Thomas Penney, Administrator of Oliver P. Barry, deceased. Filed February 2, 1871.

No. 68. Final account of Thomas Penney, Guardian of J. Duane Clark and Olive J. Smith. Filed February 2, 1871.

No. 69. Final account of Eliza Leech, Guardian of the minor children of Joseph S. Leech, dec'd, filed by Robert Davis, Administrator of Eliza Leech, dec'd. Filed Feb. 3, 1871.

No. 70. Final and distribution account of George B. Armstrong, Administrator of Robert Elliott, dec'd. Filed Feb. 3, 1871.

No. 71. Final account of Mary A. McDonald, Guardian of the minor children of Duncan McDonald, dec'd, filed by J. N. and S. N. McCullough, Executors of Mary A. McDonald, dec'd. Filed Feb. 3, 1871.

JOSEPH H. GRAY,
Register.

fe8:8-F

APPLES.—200 bbls in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
fe7 141 First avenue

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
Pipe Works.
Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,
(NINTH WARD.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general
Castings for Gas and Water Works
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
L. H. Smith & Co.,
Corner Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of the celebrated
ANCHOR SAD IRON,
which is PLANED, not GROUND, and therefore superior in finish to any other.
☞ Send for Price List. au10:b71

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER
WASHINGTON WORKS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. fall:r52

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.
IRON CITY FOUNDRY,
Manufacturers of
Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings,
Corner Liberty and Twenty-Third Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov4:g40

ROLLS
SUPERIOR CHILLED ROLLS AND SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS
BOLLMAN & BACALEY

THOS. CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.
SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

Gibson & Riddle,
Manufacturers of
STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c., ENGINES AND MACHINE CASTINGS, PULLEYS, SASH WEIGHTS, &c.
Office and Foundry—LACOCK STREET, one square east of Federal, Allegheny Pa. no22:h73

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

Laing & McKallip,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,
No. 347 LIBERTY ST.,
oc27 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.
W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,
271 LIBERTY STREET,
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRESH ARRIVAL
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES
AND
New Orleans Sugar.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
de30 172 and 174 Wood Street.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS!
NEW SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS,
NEW SUGAR-CURED B BACON.
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
LARD, in Tierces, Kegs and Buckets.
LARD OIL.
For sale at reduced prices.
DALZELLS & TOWNSEND,
de30 247 Liberty Street.

John Porterfield & Co.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in Best Brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR
No. 13 MARKET STREET,
no14:b20 Corner of First Avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
ap1 :z89

W. C. Armstrong,
(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.
ap18:z89 No. 23 MARKET STREET.

M. STEELE............J. A. STEELE
M. STEELE & SON
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., &c. No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

JOHN I. HOUSE....EDW. HOUSE....WM. M. HOUSE
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON............A. WALLACE
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

HOTELS.

St. Cloud Hotel,
ARCH STREET, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN. A. G. MULLIN.
The above Hotel (entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout,) is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class hotel.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.
☞ Terms, $3 per day. fe20:n17

MAHONING HOUSE,
ORRSVILLE,
(Mouth of Mahoning.)
JOSEPH FREEMAN,
Proprietor.
GOOD BEDS and GOOD BOARD. Accommodations for fishing and hunting parties. no2:g16

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

CALCINED PLASTER.—50 barrels best brand Calcined Plaster in store and for sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD.
ca8 141 First avenue

IRON AND STEEL.

New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 88 Mich. ave
Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.
Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL.
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe10:m56

Kensington Iron Works.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR,
SHEET
AND
Boiler Plate Iron,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAIL,
(For Coal Roads.)
Office and Works—GREENOUGH STREET (Adjoining City Gas Works,) Pittsburgh. de1:11

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON.
And Heavy Hardware.
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein Bolts,
NUTS, WASHERS, and COACH SCREWS, HARROW TEETH, PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, &c.
BOLTS, SPIKES and WROUGHT IRON SHAPES for Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery, HOOK and EYE SCREW and SCREW and STRAP HINGES. Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Ruber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other labor saving odd shapes of iron. Send for prices to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water St., and 114 and 116 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUQUESNE WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Axels and Springs.
DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA
FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS WEDGES and HARROW TEETH SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES.
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh. mh9

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SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Boiler Plate
AND
WROUGHT IRON TUBES.
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Cor. of Sandusky St. and West Penna. and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R's, Allegheny City.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA. no4:a40

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. de2:n61

PITTSBURGH
Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel.
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 160 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th St. and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT
STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
OFFICE: No. 339 Liberty Street,
my28:z46 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIREBOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. de8:261

O'HARA BOILER WORKS
F. REPHAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHES FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and FITTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no31:o8

LOCOMOTIVES, &c.
THE PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS manufacture all descriptions of LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS AND TANKS.
D. A. STEWART, President; WILSON MILLER Secretary and Treasurer; J. AUG. DUBOIS, Superintendent. Office, No. 10 SIXTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Samson Boiler Works,
BRENNEMAN & WARD.
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORK, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention paid to repairing.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains. Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains. Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex.	2:30 am	Mail Train	1:00 am
Southern Ex.	[illegible]	Fast Line	[illegible]
Mail Train	8:10 am	Cincinnati Ex.	[illegible]
Cincin'ti Ex.	12:50 pm	Pittsb'gh Ex.	[illegible]
Phila. Express	3:30 pm	Pacific Ex.	[illegible]
Fast Line	8:00 pm	Way Passen'r	10:30 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30 am	Wall's No. 1	6:30 am
Brinton Ac No.1	10:30 am	Brin'n Ac No.1	7:30 am
Wall's No. 3	11:51 am	Wall's No. 2	[illegible]
Wall's No. 4	6:05 pm	Johnstown Ac.	[illegible]
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 pm	Wall's No. 3	[illegible]
Wall's No. 5	3:05 pm	Braddocks Ac	[illegible]
Wall's No. 5	11:00 pm	No. 1	7:15 pm
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8:30 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 2	[illegible]
Braddocks Ac.		Wall's No. 4	[illegible]
No. 1	4:50 pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	[illegible]

Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily.
Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:35 p. m. Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh a 8:50 p. m.; arrives at Brinton at 9:30 p. m.
For further information apply to
W. H. STOREY, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
de4 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after DEC. 19, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:
(CITY TIME.)
[illegible]
Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 10:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:30 P. M. and arrives at Freeport at 3:50 P. M.
Through tickets to Beaver Run Station can be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 102 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.
For further particulars apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent
Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
de17 ROBERT NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
From December 4, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:
[illegible]
☞ Pacific Express leaves daily.
☞ Pacific Express arrives daily.
☞ Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. Western Division WEST PENNA. RAILROAD. Time Table, No. 2. To take effect MONDAY, January 30th, 1871.
WESTWARD.
[illegible]
ANTES SNYDER,
fe1:m52 Principal Assistant Engineer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY PAN HANDLE ROUTE. On and after SUNDAY Nov. 20, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:
[illegible]
The 11:03 A. M. Pacific Express leaves daily. The 12:58 Cincinnati Express will arrive daily. All other trains will arrive daily, except Sundays. Trains on Chartiers road will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 A. M. and on Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 P. M.; returning, will connect at Mansfield with trains due at Pittsburgh at 9:58 A. M. and 4:13 P. M.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 5th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Region.
[illegible]
Church train to and from Hulton (Sunday) arrives at 10:10 A. M. and leaves at 1:00 P. M. Express trains stop at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Corry.
Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brooter's.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
de5 JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 4th, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:
[illegible]
*Sundays only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
de5 R. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," which is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is superior to any other in body, density and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Tobacco and Cigars,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
(Third door from Suspension Bridge,)
ALLEGHENY, PA.
AGENTS FOR
Louisville Tobaccos.
no3:g1

C. D. ARNSTHAL............E. ARNSTHAL
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
79 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
my9

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Pilgrim closes this week.

Allegheny Councils will hold a special meeting this evening at seven o'clock to finish up some old business.

Nilsson Concerts.—The Nilsson Concerts will be given on the 7th and 9th of March in this city, at Mercantile Library Hall.

The Street Committee has decided to allow Mr. C. Howard only $450 16 for shrinkage, extra work, &c., in the paving of Wylie and Webster avenues. He asked $5,800.

Wanted.—A Lady solicitor: one who has experience in canvassing for publications, can hear of permanent employment by calling at the Real Estate rooms of Croft & Phillips, opposite the Post Office. 4.

Coroner West will to-day hold an inquest on the body of the little son of Mr. Evans, of No. 4 South Diamond St., Allegheny, who died at half past eleven o'clock last night, after suffering great agony. Mrs. Buchholder, who participated with the child in the accident, is not regarded as in danger.

The first Stated Meeting of the Teacher's Association of Allegheny City will be held at the Fifth Ward School Building on Friday evening, February 24th, at 7 o'clock P. M. Exercises—Lecture, Oral Arithmetic, and Discussion. Subject of Discussion—Corporal Punishment and Compulsory Attendance.

The interposition of the law has been invoked to settle the difference of two residents of Poplar Alley. Mollie Collins lately put in an appearance at Alderman Butler's office and had an information for assault and battery filed out against William, alias "Bell" White, who, she says, came to her house Poplar Alley and beat her. Warrant issued.

The builder who has reconstructed the buildings corner of Liberty and Sixth streets, recently damaged by fire, says the fire was caused by a defective flue, which passed up between the stores of Messrs. Lane Bros. and and Chas. Hess. It had two openings between the first and second floors, whereas it should have had none if properly constructed.

Peter McDonald yesterday came before Alderman McMasters and made a charge of aggravated assault and battery against Robert Orrison. The latter, the information sets out, came to complainant's house, called him to the door, and there fell upon and severely beat him, amongst other things, kicking him in the neck. The Alderman issued a warrant for Orrison.

Yesterday Martin Kinney was arrested by Officer Grady, of the Mayor's Police, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of D. O'Donovan's cigar manufactory on Webster avenue. He will probably be committed for a hearing on Monday, at which time "Duck" Finn, already arrested, will be arraigned. Two thousand cigars of the stock stolen have been recovered.

Unpaid letters retained in the Postoffice:
Campbell Wm., Assumption, Ill., 3c.
Dyke Wm., Salem, New Jersey, 3c.
Grube F., Gallipolis, O., 3c.
McKinnell Daniel, Janesville, O., 3c.
Pessine & Co., C. O., Chicago, Ill., 3c.
Buffalo Mr., New York, 3c.
West Mary, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.

To-morrow night Wendell Phillips will deliver his lecture upon "The Lost Arts." Mr. Phillips has never spoken in Pittsburgh to any but a thronged audience, and we do not suppose that this time will be an exception. The last time he was here almost enough people were turned away seatless to form a large audience, and we advise all who would hear him in comfort to go early and secure seats.

Ada Bael, the victim of the East Liberty shooting affair, is not, at latest advices, believed to be very dangerously injured. The ball instead of going directly into the person, necessarily reaching some vital point, took a lateral course and lodged under the collar bone. There is now little apprehension of a fatal result. The telegram that at 3:10 A. M. yesterday she was dead was, in Colonel Diehl's parlance, "a little previous."

Military Election.—Tuesday night an election was held at their armory, Twelfth ward, by Company G, Cochran Zouaves, Fourteenth Regiment N. G. P., for Captain. The office was made vacant by reason of the promotion of Captain Clark to Major of the regiment. First Lieutenant George Laing was promoted to Captain, Second Lieutenant R. McCallip to First Lieutenant, and Albert Steck to Second Lieutenant. The election was held by Colonel Kilgore.

There is a Nevin-ly sound in the harping of the *Leader* upon the House of Refuge matter. That paper takes a long time to forget a grievance, and doesn't seem to have recovered yet from the rebuff it received when it endeavored to get hold of the proceedings of the investigating committee before they were ready to be made public. It ought not however, for this reason, to stigmatize gentlemen by name who are not in any way connected with the board of managers, as it did the other evening. Z.

We have been most unaffectedly pained to see in the Ninth number of the *Boys Telegraph*, an amateur juvenile, professedly gotten up by Pittsburgh boys, at least one advertisement of a character that should preclude its admission to any decent journal whatever. If the *Boys Telegraph* purposes furnishing this sort of reading we shall most earnestly warn all of our young friends against it. We hope however that it has gotten in through an oversight and that the editors will be more strict in their supervision hereafter.

Yesterday was a double holiday, Ash Wednesday in the religious calendar and Washington's birthday in the national list of holidays. As the day marking the commencement of the penitential season of Lent, it was duly observed by our Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches, religious services being held in most of them. Flags were displayed in several parts of the city in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington. The military display was an unmistakable failure, reflecting not the least credit on our volunteers. It is too bad that our military people cannot agree among themselves, for the absence of harmony and good feeling is marked rendering our volunteers objects of merriment, and decidedly uninteresting. The sooner all differences and jealousies are removed the better it will be all around.

Court News.

The only County Court in session yesterday was the branch of the District Court presided over by Judge Kirkpatrick. The case of Morton vs. F. P. Demarest et al., which was fixed for trial and taken up Tuesday, was resumed yesterday morning. It was expected that the case would occupy the balance of the week, but after the testimony on the part of the plaintiff and been concluded yesterday morning, and one or two witnesses examined on the part of the defense, plaintiff took a voluntary non-suit, and Court adjourned until this morning.

Till Robbers.

An information was yesterday made before Mayor Callow by Mr. Henry Helm, a grocer who keeps at No. 27 Franklin street, against two boys named Dennis Connor and Matthew McCaffery. Mr. Helm alleges that the boys came into his store and one of them asked for a cent's worth of something or other. While his back was turned the other boy reached over the counter and robbed the till of some two or three dollars. Both then scampered off. The Mayor issued a warrant, and the boys were arrested and held for a hearing. They will probably both be sent to the House of Refuge to-day.

Disturbing a Ball.

The Friendship Social of Allegheny last night gave a ball, in Lafayette Hall. About half past twelve o'clock, when the festivities were at their heighth, a number of young bloods undertook to get up a row. Officer Jones was promptly called in and he endeavored to restore order. He remonstrated with one of the parties to the difficulty with effect. He then approached the ringleader of the other party, when, the officer says, that personage whipped out a razor and threatened to knife him. The prompt production of his mace brought the rioter to his knees and Officer Jones landed him in the lock-up and laid the razor upon the Night Captain's desk. The prisoner gave as his name that of the third President of the United States, James Madison.

Seriously Injured.

John Miller, a teamster in the employ of the Messrs. O'Hara, glass manufacturers in the 13th Ward, met with an accident of quite a serious character yesterday. He was driving a pair of mules attached to a large wagon, and was sitting on one of the high spring seats usual to such vehicles. He had turned off Penn up Thirteenth street, and when he reached Smallman street the mules from some cause became frightened. They started off at a break neck pace and, by a sudden jar, Miller was thrown off his seat forward, in time to be caught under the wheels. They passed over his head, crushing it very severely. He was picked up insensible and carried to his residence, which adjoined the scene of the accident. Miller is seriously but, it is hoped, not fatally injured.

A Detective Game.

J. H. Groom, who resides near Clinton, Finley township, was yesterday the victim of a confidence game, which indicates on the part of the thieves, a considerable amount of cool impudence added to their sneak-thief qualities. Yesterday Groom went into a saloon on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue. He called for a glass of ale and paid for it. In doing so he drew out a rather plethoric pocketbook, which, he says, contained $60. Three loungers were standing near at the time. They came up to Groom, told him they were United States Detectives, and that they had reason to believe that he was a shover of counterfeit money, and asked for his pocketbook that they might examine it. He was intimidated by their confident air, and handed it over to them. After looking leisurely through the pocketbook they returned it, with the impudent remark that he had better begone. He was thoroughly frightened and left. On examining it afterwards, he found that it was minus $15. The adroit rascals have not yet been discovered.

Queer Requital.

Mr. Walkamp has been playing the Samaritan. He is a watchman on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Homewood and Wilkinsburg stations. Late Monday night he came upon a fellow named Hugh McGoogan, who was very much intoxicated and walking upon the track. He warned McGoogan of his danger, and that inebriated person enigmatically replied that "he was going to hell fast enough." He succeeded in getting him off the track for the time, but on his return beat found him lying across it. Assisted by Mr. Stonerod, Walkamp succeeded in getting the fellow on his feet and concluded to take him to the station house until he should sober up somewhat. McGoogan was locked up by him and about twelve o'clock Walkamp looked in to see how his ward was progressing. He found that gentleman standing by the stove and smoking his (Walkamp's) pipe. To the inquiry how he felt, McGoogan answered that he felt like smashing his interrogator's head, and picking up the poker, did so with effect. Walkamp was so dangerously injured that Deputy Mayor Cartwright had to repair to his residence to take his testimony. The Deputy issued a warrant for McGoogan, and that worthy is now in custody awaiting the upshot of Walkamp's injuries.

REDEEMED ITALY!

American Greeting to the Land Beyond the Sea—The Sympathy of a Free People Expressed—Italian Unity from an American Standpoint—Mass Meeting of our Citizens Last Night—Addresses and Earnest Resolutions.

National freedom is dear to all Americans. Not only do they cherish it for themselves but their desires extend to other lands, and the oppressed struggling to break the yoke ever find the warmest sympathy from the people of the Republic. Thus every new step forward by any nation is hailed with pleasure, and the nation greeted with encouragement and aid, such as alone can come from a free people, and can be appreciated by those who are struggling to be free.

It is not to be wondered at then that the remarkable redemption of a fair land beyond the sea—the throwing off a yoke and the union of a nation in which freedom had been for years almost unknown should create enthusiasm in America, which finds fitting expressions in those popular demonstrations of which that in Library Hall last night was a worthy example.

The call for the meeting although not as specific as it should have been was sufficient to indicate that American sympathy was to be expressed for the nation—Italy—now free and commencing a new national existence; the purpose engaged general attention and the result was an assemblage which comfortably filled the greater portion of the hall; and as representation of the best portion of our people was in every way a marked gathering.

A goodly proportion of the audience was composed of ladies, who seemed interested and enthusiastic in the exercises, and continued as attentive as any to the close.

Shortly before eight o'clock Hon. Robert B. Carnahan appeared upon the stage, and the following list of officers was nominated for the occasion:

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

President—F. R. Brunot, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Jared M. Brush, Hon. Alex. Callow, Gen. James S. Negley, J. K. Moorhead, Robert McKnight, S. A. Purviance, Thomas M. Howe, Hon. John Morrison, Hon. Moses Hampton, Hon. F. H. Collier, Hon. W. F. Johnston, Hon. James L. Graham, Hon. George H. Anderson, Geo. H. Thurston, Col. James M. Cooper, Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, Wm. Phillips, J. G. Bachofen, J. H. Demler, Thomas F. Dale, M. D., Alex. Nimick, Joseph Dilworth, Wm. Bakewell, James I. Bennett, James Park, jr., Wm. Frew, M. R. Trevor, M. D.

Secretaries—Rev. S. F. Scovel, C. D. Brigham, Henry M. Long, T. K. Cree.

These nominations being approved, the officers and a number of ministers and prominent citizens, took seats which had been provided for them upon the platform.

Rev. Wm. Preston D. D. by request then opened the proceedings with prayer.

PRESIDENT BRUNOT'S REMARKS.

President Brunot now took the chair and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—My Friends: I am embarrassed to find myself in a position which was intended for another, who would so much better have met its responsibilities, and while I thank you for the honor, I must claim your indulgence.

You have assembled to-night on an occasion as rare as it is interesting. How rare your own memories will indicate. How interesting to the American people is testified to by this densely filled hall.

The Papal States and the city of Rome itself are once more freed from the despotism under which they languished, and united Italy, under a ruler and a constitutional government, the choice of the people, gives promise of rapid progress to a higher degree of civil and religious liberty. To express our sympathy and offer our congratulations to an emancipated people, we are assembled to-night.

No purpose, it seems to me, is more in accordance with the genius of our institutions and the duty and privilege of American citizens.

Genuine Liberty, like true religion, cannot be selfishly enjoyed. The higher the degree of Civil and Religious Liberty with which a people is blessed of God, the more inseparable from it is the desire that other nations, and peoples, may claim and obtain their title to the precious heritage which is the inalienable right of all. The fundamental principle of national liberty is individual liberty of person and conscience. It makes no distinction of race, color, or creed. So the national desire for the extension of freedom to other peoples, makes no distinction of race, color, clime or creed. Americans rejoice in the enfranchisement of Catholic Italy, alike with that of Protestant Germany. Whether despotism be personified in the dead Protestant George IV, or in the living Catholic Pius IX, we abhor the tyrrany and exult in the political downfall of the oppressor. [Applause.]

As to the separation of Church and State, when it shall take place in our mother England, nine-tenths of the American people will join in a glad amen.

In Italy with a population of 25,000,000, there are barely 6,000 not professing the Catholic faith and among the *citizens* of Rome there could scarcely be counted two score. Once before within a quarter of a century the Roman people struggled into freedom. The first time, they were reconquered for their oppressors by the armed intervention of other despotic powers. For twenty-three long years they have been bound by the yoke, and as helplessly submissive to the good of their masters, as the patient creature from which their country derives its name. Once more they are free, and although Austria may not, Napoleon cannot, France will not, and Spain dare not, again send National bayonets for their subjugation; the telegraph has already brought the suggestion of private levies of troops to reinstate the Papal authority.

The Roman people need our sympathy and our moral support. Let Americans give it with right good will, and with it, send forth the assurance, that no man or musket, no bayonet or bullet, shall ever leave the shores of Republican America on the unholy mission of their reinslavement. [Applause.]

Time would fail us in the attempt to recall to-night the record of Italy's more than twenty-five centuries of history.

Italy, alike prominent for grand achievement and ignoble fall; the mistress of the world and the mother of arts and arms; the prey of the *Lombard* and the *Gaul*; the builder of the Coliseum and the Acropolis; the creator of St. Peter's and the Vatican; the brutal exterminator of Christian martyrs, and anon the Christian centre of Europe; the land that has twice shone among the nations of the world as the sun shines among the lesser lights of heaven; the land of soul inspiring deeds, of wondrous story and enchanting song—the home of genius, beauty, and ennobling art! Italy has once more rescued her capital city from despotic rule, and as *United Italy* under a constitutional government claims her place among the nations of the world.

It is fitting that the American people should rejoice in so propitious an evidence of progress towards the more perfect civil and religious liberty of our own Republican institutions. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of his remarks, President Brunot announced that Hon. Thomas Williams had been selected as the first speaker on the programme, but had been prevented by ill health from attending.

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall was then called for, but not being present

The Secretary, Rev. S. F. Scovel, came forward and read the following letters which had been received.

FROM GOVERNOR GEARY.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1871.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, inviting me to preside over a meeting to be held at Pittsburgh on the 22d inst. The object of the proposed meeting meets my warmest sympathy, as it must that of every friend to the cause of civil and religious liberty in every part of the world. It would afford me great pleasure to be with you and to express my opinions personally on the interesting occasion indicated; but an engagement already made demands my presence elsewhere. You will please present my kind regards to the gentlemen of the Committee of which you are the Chairman, together with my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred by your invitation.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JNO. W. GEARY.

FROM GOVERNOR HAYES.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT., Columbus, February 20, 1871.

Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, &c. &c.

DEAR SIR:—Sympathising very heartily with the citizens of Pittsburgh who will assemble to expose their sentiments in behalf of Italian Unity, on the 22d inst. I regret that my engagements do not permit me to be with them on that occasion.

Very respectfully,
R. B. HAYES.

EX-SECRETARY COX.

CINCINNATI, February 14th, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 7th, inst, inviting me, to attend the meeting to be held in Pittsburg for the expression of sympathy, with Italian progress and unity, is received, but I regret to have to reply that it will not be practicable for me to be present. In response to several similar invitations which have come to me, I uniformly expressed a hearty satisfaction that after many centuries of internal division, and almost constant strife, the Italian people have themselves comprehended the necessity and the advantage, of putting an end to the petty governments, which have so long crippled their progress and rendered the position of Italy, an insignificant one in the civilized world.

All enlightened nations seem to be more or less consciously and willingly moving forward in the direction of Republican self-government. It has seemed to me of less importance that they should accept the exterior forms of Democratic institutions, than that they should thoroughly establish the conditions out of which Republicanism must certainly and naturally grow.

One of the most important of the conditions is undoubtedly the union into one national organization of all those who, by their sameness of race and language, and their contiguity of territory, form a natural unit in the family of nations, and have a general harmony of interests, of habits and of thoughts. In such great communities only does public sentiment grow to be more powerful than kings, and become its own guarantee for progress toward freedom—a guaranty gleaming in strength as the co-operation of intelligent and progressive minds gains confidence and courage from numbers. Another of those conditions is the decentralization of powers, by drawing the proper line of distinction between the functions of the National Government and the self-control in all minor and local matters, by which alone a free people can learn the art and the practice of Republicanism.

Unity of the nation for the purpose of giving weight and dignity to all the movements of the people as an organized mass, and the recognized right and habit of acting in local interests and minor concerns of municipal life with independence of the central power, are alike necessary for the constitution of a free and progressive Government. The American could not over look the still further condition of a diffused intelligence and a really popular education, reaching all classes in the State. Add to these a complete religious toleration and an untrammelled press, and the elements of free institutions are so far combined that the people possessing them will have all the essential characteristics of Republicanism, and will not long be without all its outward and distinctive forms.

The friends of human liberty have great reason to rejoice that Italy has now secured so many of these important conditions of civil progress. Following up the way opened by the statesmanship of Cavour, she has established constitutional and representative government in a single national organization, in the place of a multiplicity of little States, under the rule of petty but despotic princes. She has limited the authority of the King, by the legislative powers of freely elected Parliaments, and the establishment of responsible ministries. She has made a beginning in the education of the common people in general intelligence and in local self-government, and has established religious freedom, and freedom of speech and of the press. Exercising thus, with great moderation, and with no trace of cruelty, the fundamental right of a people to choose its own form of national government, and to remove all forms that have been found to cripple the nation's life, and to be detrimental to the public good, Italy has an undeniable claim to the most earnest good wishes of the world, and our most earnest prayers for the steady and certain consummation of the good work, so well begun in her.

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,
J. D. COX.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, ESQ.

THE QUAKER CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20, 1871.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman Committee, &c. Pittsburgh.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am greatly honored by your kind invitation to be present at your proposed meeting on behalf of "Italian Unity," and would gladly accept, did the state of my health permit; but I am at present not equal to the task of a journey to your hospitable city. I need not assure of my very cordial sympathy, and of that of the great mass of the people of Philadelphia with the object of your gathering.

With all but a few Americans, there is but *one side* to this question—that governments, humanly speaking—derive their sole legitimacy from the consent of the governed, and that the people of Rome in restoring to Italy its ancient Capital, and in calling Victor Emmanuel to the throne, are exercising their *unquestionable* right, and that in the right direction. Nay. God has bound up Italy in *one National Unity*—has given her a national language, and national sympathies, and has inspired her people with that desire for unity, which has overthrown the thrones of so many petty despots. What He has joined together let not man—be he Prince, or Priest, or both—put asunder again.

Who, that has learned the lessons of our own civil history, and has felt the generous impulses that inspired the struggles of the Anglo-Saxon race on both sides of the ocean, can fail to bid free and united Italy "God-speed" in her new career? Yet persistent efforts have been made and are still making to create a contrary impression, and resolutions have been adopted denouncing the people and Government of Italy, and declaring their sympathy with the Government and the ruler, whose *rule* the Roman people have just declared to be *intolerable*.

There is, therefore, eminent propriety—nay necessity—that the great centres of our population should speak in *unmistakable* terms. I rejoice therefore, with all my heart, to find that liberty-loving Pittsburgh is about so to speak, while I regret she has anticipated my own city; but be assured that even our Quakerly silence is no proof that we are not moved, as you are, by the spirit of *International Brotherhood* and sympathy with all free, and above all, with all struggling nationalities.

An open Bible, a free press and liberty for all is the watchword of the hour.

Yours, for truth and liberty,
GEO. H. STUART.

LITERATURE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

NEW YORK, February 16, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I thank your Committee for the invitation with which they have honored me, to attend the meeting about to be held in your prosperous city for the purpose of congratulating the civilized world upon the establishment of Italian unity. I cannot be personally present, but in spirit I am with you in your proceedings. All who are sensible of the happiness of living under a free Constitution must rejoice to see the bounds of Constitutional Government extended; all who value civil and religious liberty must give thanks to a benign Providence, that a signal and most pernicious example of religious intolerance and persecution is now, after having been for centuries the scandal of the Christian world, no longer permitted to exist.

I am sir,
very respectfully yours,
W. C. Bryant.

Felix R. Brunot, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

SENATORIAL SYMPATHY.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1871.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., conveying the invitation of the committee of which you are a member, to be present and address the meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh on the 22d inst., at which they propose to express their sympathy with and offer their congratulations to the people of united Italy.

I regret that pressing public engagements will not only prevent my attendance at that time, but deprive me now of the time to express as I would wish to do the entire cordiality with which I will join in your sympathy and congratulations.

Recalling from memory the declaration of De Toqueville when studying our institutions, that "Democracy is the pre-ordained condition of the human race," and that all national struggles are but steps in its attainment, how deeply significant are the events which have crowded into the months since France declared war in July last. That war arising, in pretext at least, out of the filling of the throne which equipped the fleet of Columbus for its voyage of discovery of the continent, presented to the lovers of freedom the gratifying sight of the flag of our Republic being greeted with enthusiasm by the people in the capitals of the contending nations.

Spreading across the channel, the same feeling manifested itself under the walls of Buckingham Palace. Italy, too, seized the propitious moment, and can we do less than send to her people our warmest sympathies, our hearty "God speed" in their every effort to receive for themselves and posterity "freedom to choose the worship of God, and freedom to resist the tyranny of man."

Truly yours,
JOHN SCOTT.

Felix R. Brunot, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE, U. S. SENATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—I regret that it is not in my power to accept your invitation to speak tomorrow at Pittsburgh for Italian Unity. I sympathize heartily in the general purpose of your meeting. Liberty can only be secured by a Government strong enough to inspire the respect of other nations. The first attribute and essential basis of religion is an appeal to the individual conscience. It cannot be aided by Government, except a Government by securing liberty may make true religion possible. I hope then for the union of all the Italian States under a liberal Government, and that it will be strong enough to enable each individual citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.

Very Truly Yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Felix R. Brunot, Esq.

HORACE GREELEY'S LETTER.

New York, February 16, 1871.

Felix R. Brunot, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 13th inst., inviting me to attend your proposed meeting on the 22d inst. I cannot be there in body, but I shall gladly be in spirit.

The right of Italy to be a nation and of her people to a government of their own choice, rests on the same solid foundation with the corresponding rights of other nations and other peoples. Whatever pretensions contravene these rights would make George Washington a perjured traitor and his fellow-patriots the most graceless of rebels. It behooves us as a people to affirm and uphold the rights of nations and the rights of man.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The President stated that letters had also been received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, Bishop Simpson and others.

REV. MR. STUCKENBERG'S ADDRESS.

Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenberg then read a series of resolutions which had been prepared for the occasion. After reading them the reverend gentleman proceeded to address the audience, and said there was a time in the history of America when it had not been necessary to hold meetings expressive of the feelings of the people toward those leaders which were struggling for freedom. But the impression had been spread abroad that America—the freest land of the free—was opposed to Italian unity. It was a fact that more meetings had been held in sympathy with those who were opposed to Italy redeemed, than in any other country. Thus it became necessary if America wished to express her sympathy that she do it openly and earnestly, and he hoped the people of Pittsburgh would do their part in the work by the unanimous adoption, in mass meeting assembled, of the resolutions which had just been read. (Applause.)

The speaker then deverted to a dissertation on the temporal power of the Pope. Reviewing the commencement of this new authority and dwelling upon the vicissitudes which the people had undergone under such rule, he argued that the people never desired such rule; that the Government under it was but a slumbering volcano, ready to break out at any time; this was attested at the last election, when over forty thousand votes had been cast against the Papal temporal power, and but forty-six votes in favor of it.

But the charge had been made against the holding of meetings of this kind in America, that under the guise of liberty the object was but a sectarian attack upon Catholicism. This charge might be true did not the action of the people of Rome, themselves Catholics, repudiate the temporal power of the Pope. They were Catholics and yet had thrown off the yoke of Papal rule. Then it was but a question of liberty; they, Catholics though they were, desired liberty, and had so recorded by their votes.

Their meeting in America in favor of Italian unity was necessary, and was but the natural outgrowth of a spirit of rejoicing over a nation redeemed. Catholics in Rome rejoiced over their freedom, and all Protestants and Catholics in America who appreciated freedom could not but rejoice with them.

How then could Americans boast of the freedom of this nation and not feel for, and sympathize with those who had thrown off an oppressor's yoke. If in America, they heard that Ireland had thrown off the yoke and had been made free, how Americans would rejoice. The patriots of the Irish cause who brought the news would be received with wild joy by all people—even by those who now opposed Italian unity. They would be banqueted and the spirit kept up, and perhaps other spirits be brought in. [Laughter.] Then, too, Congress might pass resolutions of sympathy and the whole people would rejoice. Why not then rejoice over Italian unity. It was not sectarian to rejoice that a people had been made free.

It had been said, and he had heard it, that they who took part in this meeting were to be "marked and martyred!" That was the exact wording, and many who had been expected to take part in the meeting had refused to do so, after first consenting, and then had tried to tried to do everything to make the demonstration a failure. They had called it a political movement. They had called it sectarian. If it was sectarian to rejoice with a people who had been made free, then it was sectarian to be an American citizen. [Applause.] He was glad of such sectarianism, and hoped it might spread until it took in the whole world. [Applause.]

The speaker then closed his remarks with an eloquent peroration upon the idea that the strength and glory of Americans consisted not in her wealth, or commerce or armies, but in that principle of freedom so carefully guarded, and which was so dear to all, and which made the nation a star of hope to all the struggling of other climes.

GREETING FROM THE ISRAELITES.

The President now introduced, in a few appropriate words, Rabbi Naumberg, who said,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN participating in this public celebration of the birthday of the great father of our glorious Republic, by a special kind invitation of one of our most respected fellow-citizens, I will utter a few words concerning the noble aim of this meeting. But not being accustomed to speak English before such an audience, you will kindly permit me to read these few remarks, which I put down in writing for this occasion.

I beg you to consider that I do not speak these words as the former Rabbi of a Hebrew congregation of this city, but only as an adopted American citizen, living now more than twenty years in this blessed "Land of the Free of America," which gave the first impulse to religious and political freedom to all the European countries.

But celebrating the union and the great progress of Italy, I will not forget my own old fatherland Germany, hitherto so cunningly divided into thirty-six larger and smaller principalities until the great check of the French usurper, the man who on the second of December declared war without any provocation, without all right and reason.

And like one man, divided Germany arose and became a unit to defend their own house and home against the hostile host of Turcos and Frenchmen. With God's help victory crowned the German weapons without English or American guns and munition; and progress and union, after the established peace, will be the watchword of Germany like that of Italy.

As an Israelite, I rejoice with you, my worthy fellow-citizens, on the great event of Italy's declaration of Union and religious freedom for all its inhabitants, without difference of birth and religion. Mark well my friends, all the Ghettos or Jewish Quarters of Europe were broken down, with the exception of that one in the so-called Eternal City, and now is this shameful monument of medaevel darkness opened, torn down and more than five thousand down-trodden Israelites are raised to the equal footing of humanity.

Indeed I feel happy, I feel proud to utter on this solemn occasion my thanks to our Almighty Heavenly Father with you, my beloved American fellow-citizens, on the anniversary of the birthday of our Great Washington. May the example of America, and especialy of our Constitution, teach all the nations upon earth the great precept of religious and political freedom and may the first amendment of our Constitution stand forever, which reads:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Let us beware of reviving the old exploded union of church and State, of throwing away the brightest gem in the American diadem, the priceless jewel of religious liberty. This great and truly humane idea, religious liberty, *has* been, *is* and *will be*, the corner-stone of our happiness, the source of our prosperity has made us great and respected though the whole world, and will be our wisdom in the eyes of all nations.

ADDRESS OF MR. SWOOPE.

Hon. H. B. Swoope was the next speaker. He said:

I come from the midst of professional avocations, the more arduous as the Court is now in session, not so much for the purpose of making a speech in response to the invitation of your Committee, as to evince my sincere sympathy with the object of this meeting. The anniversary of that day that gave to human nature one of its brightest ornaments, to America her greatest benefactor, and to all mankind a devoted apostle of liberty, and an illustrious exemplar of every virtue, cannot be used for a better, or more appropriate purpose, than the expression of the pride and joy that warm the great popular heart over the restoration of political liberty to the Roman people, and the unity of Italy established on the great principles of self government and religious freedom; secured, too, without the shedding of a drop of blood, and without the ordinary disorders consequent on a great revolution. [Applause.]

Hitherto the people of Italy (if we except the voice of the great meeting in New York) instead of having congratulations on the achievement of their union and independence from the American continent, have heard only denunciation and abuse. The Roman Catholics of this country, refusing to acquiesce in the rescue of their Church from political responsibility for the ignorance, degredation and wretchedness of central Italy have denounced, in strongest terms, the deposition of the Pope as a temporal ruler, though it was the unanimous desire of all the people subject to his sway. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that Americans of all denominations who believe in self-government and religious liberty at home should extend their warmest sympathies to the people who have achieved such a spotless and glorious victory—the dawn of a better day which will show the world another free, regenerated and progressive nation.

The chain of events that has led to the downfall of the temporal sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff, is, perhaps, the most wonderful in the history of the nineteen Christian centuries. The invasion of the Sicilian Kingdom by Garibaldi in 1860, produced a revolution in the Papal States. The King of Sardinia, by the permission of Louis Napoleon, supported the revolutionists, and the result was that the States of the Church, together with the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, were added to Victor Emanuel's dominions by decree of the Sardinian Parliament. The Pope was thus stripped of the greater part of his temporal possessions, and the Sicilian branch of the great house of Bourbon was blotted from among the monarchies of the world. Subsequently, by an arrangement between the Italian Government and Napoleon, the Pope was permitted to retain the possession of Rome and a small part of the surrounding provinces. In 1866 Italy and Prussia formed an alliance against Austria which resulted in the ever memorable field of Sadowa, which seems to have changed the destinies of the world. Austria was compelled to cede Venetia, which nearly completed the fair proportions of the Kingdom of Italy. Still the city of Rome and a portion of the province remained under the temporal dominion of the Pope, guarded by French bayonets. In 1868 the Pontiff decided to convoke the famous Ducumenical Council, which met in Rome on the 8th of December, 1869, and sat for seven months, adopting the dogma of the Pope's infallibility, which gave great offence to the Catholic powers of Europe. The great Franco-German war then broke out, Napoleon was compelled to withdraw his troops from Rome, and the Pope was left to the mercy of Italian subjects.

On the 2d of October, the question of annexation to Italy was submitted to a vote of the people of the Papal States. The total vote polled was 92,639 of which only 545 votes were cast against annexation. On the 11th of October following General La Marmora entered Rome and the unification of Italy was accomplished. The dreams of her patriots and Statesmen were realized—the whole of Italy united under a constitutional government—with its Capital on the banks of the Tiber, owned but by the sway of a single ruler. The drama which opened in the eighth century was ended forever! [Applause.]

A few months before—on the 18th of July—amid all the august and imposing ceremonies of temporal and spiritual sovereignity, surrounded by the gorgeous trappings and glittering paraphernalia that dazzled the eyes of medioeval devotees, and formed the symbols of absolute power over the world for more than a thousand years, the Roman Pontiff proclaimed himself possessed of the attributes of Divinity, and in his allocution to the Bishops declared that "the Church was stronger even than Heaven, and had nothing to fear from human agencies." But in less than ninety days the French bayonets that guarded the Quirinal were withdrawn—the shadowy mockery of an empire on which the Pontiff securely rested had collapsed—its head was an exile at Wilhelmshoe—the temporal sovereignty was destroyed, the thraldom of priest-craft thrown off, and Rome, the Aesthetic Mecca of the world, was the capital of a free and united people.

It is worthy to be remembered, in this dark hour of Napoleon's history, in the midst of the derision excited by his bombastic declaration of war, his absurd proclamations, his wretched failures, and pitiful complaints, that but for him the Kingdom of Italy would not have been created. Had it not been for him, the victories of Montebello and Magenta—of Palestro and Solferino would never have been achieved, and the Italian Kingdom made, not only a possibility, but a necessity of the European system.

There is indeed, and has been for years, a consciousness of unity in the Italian people that must sooner or later have resulted in the formation of some kind of a political aggregate. Though composed of Celtic, Greek, Norman and Arabian ingredients, they had a unity of language, and consequently of literature, science, music, painting, architecture—common in all the separate States now constituting one nation, and out of these homogeneous results of one language has been shaped the unity of the whole people, adapting them to a common govermental policy and fitting them for the constitutional system they have now adopted.

It cannot be denied that under the Pontifical rule the States or the Church have been conspicuous for their ignorance, poverty and degradation. While the higher ecclistics, the dignitaries in church and state, were clad in purple and fine linen, lived in magnificent palaces adorned with all the richest treasures of art, and "fared sumtuously every day," the misery wretchedness and woe of the people, they tyrannically ruled, appealed to the sympathies of the civilized world. Small as was the Papal territory it was literally crowded with beggars of every description and without the walls of the religious schools, all was desolation, superstition and squalor. These were the legitimate fruits of politico—religious government, and will speedily disappear under the influence of a liberal and enlightened civil policy.

No sincere member of the Catholic Church should regret that the temporal power of the Pope has been destroyed. Surely the political oppression and degredation of a million of people cannot be essential to his ecclesiastical supremacy. Like Father Hyacinthe every true Catholic should exclaim, "I thank God for an event that will minister to the true unity of Italy, to the regeneration of the Latin race, and above all to the reform of a Church always dear to me—the Catholic Church of Rome."

On the eve of the Greek war Lord Byron said, "It is not one man nor a million of men, but the *spirit* of Liberty that must be spread." This is the peculiar mission of the American Republic—to spread the spirit of Liberty—that spirit which nerved the arm of Tell—that nailed the theses upon the castle gates of Wittemburg—that unsheathed the sword of Washington—that broke the fetters of four millions of the bond.

"God's first gift—the blessed spirit
Which He breathed over the earth;
'Tis that which nerves the weak and stirs the strong,
Which makes the peasant's heart beat quick and high,
When on his hill he meets the rising sun,
Throwing his glad beams over the freeman's cot,
And shouts his proud soul, forth—'Tis liberty.'"

Let us, then, to-night spread the spirit of liberty by sending our earnest sympathies and heartiest congratulations to United Italy. Over the common sepulchre of Washington, as the highest honor we can pay to his memory, let us express our gratification and joy that another nation has founded its prospects of future happiness and prosperity on the immortal principles of self-government and religious liberty, the establishment of which was the great end and aim and labor of his life. Our pride and pleasure should be all the greater that these principles now obtain in the city of the Caesars—the once proud mistress of the world,—

"Where Raphael and all his great compeers
Arts from divine in giant mould have cast.
Where air is heavy with the years,
And stones are vocal of the past."

AN OBJECTION.

The President now brought up the resolutions and was about to take a vote on them, when Rev. A. M. Milligan, from the audience, requested that the last one be read.

In compliance with the request, the resolution was again read. Rev. Mr. Milligan then objected to its wording in the last clause; to him, as it stood, it conveyed the idea that religion was a burden. This was not the case. That which had been called religion in Rome, might be burdensome, but the Christian religion was not. The Romish religion was not Christian—it was anti-Christian. He objected then to making it appear that all the crimes and despotism which had been witnessed under the temporal power of the Pope, were the result of religion. They were the result of Popery, and not Christianity. The Christianity of the Bible was what had made America what it was, and it was to-day its greatest strength. That religion never was burdensome on any people, and he objected to any clause or resolution that would make it so appear. He was in favor of the spirit of the resolutions, but he wanted them to be so framed that Christianity would not be charged with the crimes of Popery. [Applause.]

President Brunot suggested a change in the obnoxious sentence which did not destroy the resolution, but amended it to compare with the speakers views.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously as follows.

WHEREAS, After many struggles, the Roman people have at last succeeded in freeing themselves from the temporal power of the Pope, long odious to them, whose oppressions have among others been deplored by eminent Catholic divines, and have repeatedly been remonstrated against by different European powers: and Whereas, by an almost unanimous vote, they have placed themselves under the Italian Government, which promises them liberty and protection; and Whereas, by this action the long cherished hope of Italian unity is realized, therefore

Resolved, That we congratulate the people on their deliverance from this oppressive bondage, and that they now enjoy the blessings of a constitutional government.

Resolved, That we rejoice that the foreign powers, which formerly helped to keep them in subjection, have not only withdrawn their troops, but have, without intervention of any kind, permitted the people of Rome to place themselves under the government of their own choice.

Resolved, That we recognize in the privilege of the Roman people to choose their own government, and in the civil and religious liberty they now enjoy, rights dear to every American, and which belong to all people; and in congratulating them on attaining their freedom, we are but giving expression to the principles of our own Declaration of Independence, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are instituted to secure the rights of all to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Resolved, That since we American citizens have always hailed with joy every indication of the progress of freedom in Ireland, Germany, France, Hungary, Russia, and other lands, we should prove false to our past history, false to our free institutions, and false to ourselves, were we to withhold from the Roman people our hearty congratulations on the attainment of their rights and liberties, and that in rejoicing over the triumphs of liberty in Italy, we are but giving expression to the same spirit with which we welcome to our shores the martyrs of freedom from every land, and offer an asylum to the oppressed of every nation; and that if now we withhold our sympathies from the people of Rome in their just struggles and signal achievements, consistency requires that our sympathies be withheld from all people in their struggles for the rights which are the gift of God and which are inalienable.

Resolved, That with our own struggles for national unity still fresh in our memories, we rejoice that Italy is now united, that Rome, its ancient and proper capital, is restored to it, that these great results have been attained with so little loss of life, and that the principles of religion are indicated in granting the Pope full freedom in the exercise of his religion, and in giving unto all others the same freedom of worshiping God according to the dictates of their consciences.

Resolved, That in celebrating on this the birthday of Washington, the progress of freedom in Italy, we not only extend our sympathies to those in that struggle for their rights, and rejoice with them that have attained them, but we also heighten our appreciation of our own inestimable blessings and express our conviction that religious liberty is essential to political liberty end political liberty is essential to religious liberty, and that the separation of Church and State is necessary to the complete independence of either and the best welfare of the people; and we hail with joy the fact that the example of the United States abolishing all burdens and restraints upon religion has exerted so salutary an influence on the different nations of Europe.

REV. MR. BITTINGER'S REMARKS.

Rev. J. B. Bittinger was the next speaker. He dwelt particularly upon the encouragement which would be given to those in foreign lands who had just broken from thraldom, to hear that America sympathizes with them, and was watching with earnest eyes their course. He thought it eminently proper that America should express in public meeting the sympathy which she felt. If we had just emerged from a conflict which had been almost a death conflict, but had resulted in the nation's salvation, would we not feel a sympathy which in this way was carried to us from other lands. Then why not let Italy feel this sympathetic couch. Let it be sent back in the shape of a warm heart beat, for the united Italian people (applause) Italy seemed by its geographical position to be cut off, as though destined to be the home of one people, with one language, with one feeling, with one universal liberty.

The grand fallacy of the temporal power of the Pope was that the people by it were compelled to bow down to Caesar, even if Caesar did oppose God. No American who appreciated American liberty could look on and not have sympathy for this new member of the family of freedom. Shall we sit, and like the man who in horror said to Oliver Twist, "What! are you to bring one more?" Would they not rather say, Yes, bring not only *one* but *many more*. [Applause.]

Hon. Robert B. Carnahan closed the speeches with a brief address. He claimed that the meeting was not sectarian ner political: that it was simply the expression of a free people's rejoicing over the new found freedom for another nation.

The speaker then adverted to the cause of Italy's oppression, and argued that Papacy had been Italy's greatest despotism. Upon this point he dwelt with considerable force and eloquence, but for want of space we are compelled to omit his remarks.

The proceedings were now closed with the Benediction by Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., and the audience separated.

PLAY AND PENALTY.

A Little Boy Playing on the Railroad Track is Run Over and Crushed—Coroner's Inquest.

From Braddock's Fields we have a lamentable lesson in the shape of a coroner's inquest on the child, John Zimmerman, which shows painfully how recklessly even children look upon the perils incident to railways. Yesterday Zimmerman and another boy were playing on the siding at Cody's works near Braddock's Fields. A freight train was pushing back on the siding attached to the works to admit of the passage over the main track of the express train coming west. It has been for a great while a favorite pastime with the children in this neighborhood to stand on the track before approaching trains to see how long they could stay there without being caught under. Such a practice would be morally certain some time or other to have just the result recorded yesterday. Zimmerman and his companion were playing marbles on the track and were either too much interested in the game to observe the approach of the train, or were led by the immunity they had before enjoyed to undervalue the danger. The engineer blew his whistle, and Zimmerman's companion managed to save himself. Zimmerman was caught under the track and was so crushed and mangled that he died almost instantly. He was carried to his father's house, which adjoins the siding, and yesterday afternoon Coroner West empanneled a jury and held an inquest over his remains. A verdict of accidental death was found by the jury, who added a recommendation that hereafter a brakeman should be detailed to remain on the front car when backing, in order to give notice to persons on the track, the curve at Codey's siding being very short.

There is much sound sense in this recommendation. The frequency of fatal casualties on the lines of our railways of late is a powerful argument in favor of the English system of an efficient railway police. Such a system would render impossible the death of children like Zimmermann, who are allowed to grow into such familiarity with danger that a railway track is not considered too hazardous a place in which to play marbles.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1871.	A. M. 7:23	P. M. 4:23	P. M. 11:23
Height of Barometer	30.48	30.39	30.44
Change since last report	+03	−09	+05
Thermometer	22°	41°	35°
Change in last 24 hours	−17°	−0°	−4°
Direction of wind	S.	E.	N.E.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	4	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.08	0.08	0.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	B	F
Amount of cloud	⅓	⅓	0
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths	0.03		
State of weather	2	2	1

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ½ cloud; 3, cloudy, ½ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Observer.

Explosive Oils.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Can our Legislature not pass some law to protect the lives of our poor people against the heartless villains who sell mixed and dangerous oils? Of course, I do not wish to reflect upon those honest dealers who keep *good oil* for sale, but wish I could apply the lash to the worse than miscreants, who knowingly sell to the innocent and ignorant, oil which is liable to blow their whole family to atoms. Can you suggest any remedy? P.

If our legislators would simply pass a bill making it a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to sell or keep for sale any oils with fire test below 110 degrees, and authorize the Coroner or Fire Marshal to investigate each case of explosion of oil and ascertain the character of the oil, with power to prosecute, we think the remedy would be found. We would even go farther, and authorize *any one* purchasing and testing oils, and finding the same to be below the standard test, to prosecute the dealer for offering the same for sale. If such a law were placed on the statute book, we think that dealers would be more careful to examine the quality of their oils, and no one would dare to offer for sale any but the best and safest article that could be had. We hope the Legislature will pass some such a law, as oil explosions are becoming quite too numerous of late, and the protection to life seems to be absolutely required through the agency of the law.

Another Railway Casualty.

Coroner West, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a man who is supposed to be a Mr. Asmon, but whose identity is not completely made out. Deceased was found about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning by the engineer and conductor of the Wall Accommodation train, lying across the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Sixteenth street, between the Union and Outer Depots. It was obvious that he had been run over by some train or engine, his left leg and arm being severed from the trunk, and his head and body showing numerous cuts and bruises. The inquest was held in one of the railway buildings, and an examination of deceased's person disclosed a pocket book, in which were some scrip, a brass chain, and a check for a watch left at the jewelry of Mr. Wm. Stevenson, on Liberty street. That gentleman testified that the check had been given by him for a plain silver watch, left for repairs on the 19th of December last, by a person who gave his name as Asmon, Mr. Stevenson thought that deceased was the man who left the watch.

Deceased was dressed very plainly, in Kentucky jean pantaloons, knit coat and fur cap. He wore chin whiskers and moustache, was dark haired and apparently about twenty-five years old. A verdict of accidental death was found; following which the remains were removed to Aiken's undertaking establishment, where they will remain on exhibition to-day for identification.

The Coming Girl.

As already announced Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will deliver a lecture at Mercantile Library Hall on Monday evening February 27th. The subject "The Coming Girl" is a theme which Mrs. Stanton is abundantly able to discuss, and she will present it to her audience in such a manner as cannot fail to win their plaudits.

The large audience who listened with so much pleasure to Mrs. Stanton's lecture on "Our Young Girls," last winter with many additions to their ranks will greet the talented lady on Monday evening, and will no doubt be as highly delighted as they were on the former occasion when she addressed them.

Those who objected to Olive Logan's "staginess" in manner and speaking, will find nothing to object to in Mrs. Stanton. We are only promised this one lecture, by Mrs. Stanton this winter.

Sign Painting.—If you want a good sign at the lowest figure, 96 and 98 Third avenue, is the place to get it.

T THS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

Who Shall Receive the Refunded tax—The City Solicitor's Opinion.

The sewerage assessments in Allegheny have been the cause of great tribulation among property holders; especially is this the case with those who paid under the first law of 1868, and subsequently when that odious law was repealed, were, by a refunding act, made entitled to the return of a portion of the exorbitant tax. This refunding was succeded with innumerable difficulties, but finally everything, apparently, was arranged and the Controller was about to begin the refunding, when a new question arose as to who was entitled to the money. Some of the property had changed hands, and these buyers contended that the refunded tax followed the property and that they should receive it. The original owners however, contended that as they had paid the tax they were entitled to get it back again. The Finance Committee referred the matter to the City Solicitor, and he decided in favor of the original owners, as the following opinion will show. We publish the document to show distinctly the basis upon which the refunded tax is now being paid back by the Controller. Property holders will find it of interest.

Wm. M. Porter Esq., Controller, Allegheny City

SIR:—My opinion having been required in regard to some questions arising relative to the refunding of the sewerage assessments made prior to the act of 24th March, 1869, I beg to submit the following.

By the 6th Section of said act the Councils of Allegheny city, were authorized and required to refund to owners of all property, in said city, which property might have paid, or should thereafter pay, any assessment under any sewerage act before or at that time in force, in said city, and the Councils were authorized to adopt by ordinance such measures as to time and manner as they might deem advisable to carry into effect the refunding authorized.

The question submitted to me is, to whom is this refunding to be made?

First.—In case of an assessment paid prior to the approval of that act, and Second. In case of an assessment paid after its approval.

As to the first. The Legislature in pointing out the party to whom the refunding is to be made uses the term *owners*, not *persons* who may have paid, but *owners* of all property, which property may have paid. Owners when? I think owners, at the time of the passage of the act. A party who may have sold his real estate prior to the passage of the act, can hardly be called an owner of property at that date. The term, owners of property appears be applied in the act in a present sense.

Again, the object of the refunding is stated to be for the purpose of equalizing the tax for sewers, and here I would suggest that this act should be construed along with and in the light of that of 1868, which provided that any property before that time assessed for sewers, should be exempt from any other assesment until all property in the district should pay equally. This act of 1869 I believe to have been intended to apply to the whole city, a principle as nearly as possible the same, as that applied by the act of 1868 to the districts.

The sewerage tax, was an improvement tax, not a personal one. All property paying sewerage before the passage of the act, it is to be supposed was benefitted to the extent of the tax. Then the refunding act is passed. That refunding tax is levied on the property. It would be inequitable to say that. A paying an improvement tax, which benefits his property, and causes it to bring a better price, having at the time no claim for reimbursement, should afterwards when he had sold get that tax back while B, his vendee, should pay that tax, and that for an improvement, which he had paid for, in the increased value of the property, resulting therefrom.

I think the claim of any party, who purchased since the act of 1869, for participation in the refunding, is baseless. As I have already stated, the term *owner* is used in a present sense. The duty was imperative, after the approval of the act, to refund to owners of all property. The parties to receive the money were fixed. They had a vested right at that time to receive, to sue for or release the assessments on their property, and until it can be shown that they have parted with that right, I cannot see that any claim can be made by their vendees. Clearly the assignees of such owners are nowhere embraced within the terms of the act. Neither would the right to receive this money pass by virtue of the conveyance. All parties buying or selling after the passage or approval of the act, must be supposed to have dealt with the law in view.

Second—It follows from the view I take of this act, that a party paying after the approval thereof, is to receive back his assessment, and that the same is not to be paid to his vendee.

I am, therefore, of opinion that in all cases where an assessment was paid prior to the approval of said act, the same should be refunded to the party who was the owner on the 24th of March, 1869, the date of the approval of said act, and that when an assessment was paid after the approval thereof, the same should be refunded to the party paying the same.

W. B. RODGERS,
City Solicitor.

February 14th, 1871.

I concur in the foregoing opinion.
M. W. ACHESON.

February 14th, 1871.

SOUTH SIDE FIRE.

The Ore Crushing Building Attached to the Rolling Mill and Spike Factory of Dilworth, Porter & Co. Burned Down—Loss, $5,000.

Between half past five and six o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the building attached to the rolling mill and spike factory of Dilworth, Porter & Co., used for crushing ore. The works are located between Fifth and Sixth streets. The burnt building is detached from the main establishment and is situated near the river bank. It is a forty foot square edifice and immediately adjoins the spike factory. How the fire originated has not been discovered.

The Pittsburgh Fire Department put in a prompt appearance. The Duquesne, Vigilant and the Hook and Ladder Company being early on the ground, the former only being brought into play. The South side Hose Company was also promptly on the ground. The combined efforts of these companies, together with the efficient aid rendered by the plugs and steam pumps attached to the establishment, prevented the spread of the flames to the main buildings. The Ore Crushing building, however, was completely consumed.

In this edifice there were two crushers valued at $1,000, three at $1,300, a big grinder, valued at 1,500, and a boiler, engine and stack valued at $1,000. The building itself was put up at a cost of $1,000. A member of the firm estimated their loss at between $4,000 and $5,000. The entire works were protected by insurance to the amount of $40,000. The Liverpool, London and Globe are represented in this amount by $10,000, the Union of Cincinnati by $5,000. We were not able to ascertain what home companies are interested.

A Fresh Start—The Great Tobias in the Field Again—New Goods—New Store.

That prince of clothiers, the well-known Tobias, having once more obtained sole control of the great clothing store, so well known as the "Big 13," Sixth street, has already given evidence of the thorough manner in which he is about to do business. He has enlarged his store and had it thoroughly renovated and improved in every manner, and it now presents a really beautiful appearance. It has been stocked with a supply of new and well made garments, of every description and quality, which Mr. Tobias will dispose of at the lowest possible prices. The old stock was all sold off, so that everything now in the store is new, fresh and desirable. The goods have been all purchased for cash, and the great bargains obtained by Mr. Tobias will be given advantage of to the public. Now is the time to buy; the stock is well arranged and the opportunities for obtaining a first-class suit at the very lowest figures were never equalled in our city before. Mr. Tobias would invite his old patrons and the public generally to call at his store and see the new goods.

In the line of cloths, casimeers and vestings the display is highly crediable, and embraces some of the best goods of foreign and domestic manufacture. The services of one of the most celebrated of eastern cutters have been secured, so that all who give their orders to Mr. Tobias can rest assured of being fitted exactly.

The gentlemanly proprietor has now an enviable reputation for neatness punctuality and dispatch in carrying on his business, and we feel assured that under the new order of things he will undoubtedly increase it. Let our people not fail to visit No. 13 Sixth street when in want of clothes.

One Dollar

Will buy a better article at the Department Store of Jewelry or Fancy Goods than you can get elsewhere for the money.
59 Fifth avenue,
Under Masonic Hall.

John L. Dawes would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has not quit the painting business, as has been reported, and will be glad to see those in want of House and Sign Painting at the office of
JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.,
T THS 96 and 98 Third avenue.

The Pilgrim.—Notwithstanding attractions elsewhere the Pilgrim holds its own. This evening the Catholics will furnish a brass band before the academy, and also a crowded host.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit; which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Vases, Statues

And glass ware at the Department Store for $1.00. 59 Fifth avenue,
Masonic Hall Building.

Glass Cards.—We are prepared to make Glass Cards at lower figures than any other house, here or elsewhere.
TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George S. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. tf.

One Dollar

Will buy a set of knives and forks at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue,
Masonic Hall Building.

For House Painting, go to 96 and 98 Third avenue.
TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

Humphrey's Homepathic MEDICINES.

A complete line constantly on hand. Also, a full line of

Patent Medicines, Sponges, Soaps and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at

ROSENBACH'S Drug and Prescription Store,

140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Great Western Gun Works. RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS,

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fire Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Agents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
ja31:180 179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEALING IN THE "QUEER."

Another "Shover" Caught Up—His Dealings—How He was Intercepted—Acknowledges His Guilt—Committed for Trial.

Last evening, United States Detective Patrick Delacey arrived in the city, having in custody Joseph Plattenberg, a citizen of Scranton, Luzerne county, who is charged with passing, attempting to pass, and dealing in counterfeit money. Plattenberg, it seems, had been suspected of dealing in the stuff, and a watch was kept on his movements. Last Saturday night he entered a drug store and purchased a dollar's worth of perfumery, giving in payment a counterfeit five dollar bill. He then went to another store and bought a neck-tie and pair of gloves, amounting to one dollar, and again passed a bad bill. He was then arrested and committed for a hearing. Upon his person was found a letter, from an agent in Omaha, stating that the "stuff" had been sent, in a package containing altogether $1270. It was divided into fifty cent currency pieces, and one, two and five dollar bills. The writer of the letter, went on to assure his correspondent that the "queer" was all "as good as the sample which you saw in town". They are rapped up in a sealed package and no one would suspect, it contained counterfeit money." In this however he seems to have been mistaken as some one did suspect.

From other information received it was thought that Plattenberg was extensively engaged in shoving one dollar U. S. Treasury notes and fives, on the Peoples National Bank of Kingston Michigan. This is the charge against him in the information upon which he was committed.

He is a man in middle life, and in the locality of his residence has heretofore borne a good character. His occupation was that of a builder and contractor, in which he was doing a prosperous business. He is the owner of real estate in Scranton valued at from five to six thousand dollars. He has resided with his family in Scranton for a number of years, and was well known and esteemed.

When brought to the city yesterday he seemed to be greatly affected at his position. He made no denial of his guilt, but manifested great emotion at the trouble into which he had brought himself. He was remanded to the care of Warden Scandrett, and will likely be tried in a few days.

BEAVER FALLS.

Lecture on Womans' Suffrage.

Mrs. C. A. Robbins, of Geneva, N. Y., a speaker of no ordinary eloquence and power, gave a very interesting and able discourse in Lafayette Hall last evening, in this place, on "Woman's Suffrage," which was listened to with breathless attention by an intelligent, though not large audience.

Her arguments were clear, strong, logical and conclusive. She confirmed the conviction of all present interested in the cause that woman's access to the ballot is only a question of time—*that* time being greatly hastened by the *admission* of General Butler and Judge Loughridge, in their Minority report of the Judiciary Committee, that she *already has* (by proper interpretation,) the constitutional right to the exercise of this *natural* right.

A great impulse has been given to this entire movement by the presentation of the radiant Mrs. Woodhull's memorial. All hail the day when the world shall come to move under the dominion of the refining, elevating and harmonizing influences of intelligent women, and when she shall stand—not as the inferior or subordinate of man—but as his companion and equal in all the moral, social, intellectual and governmental relations of life.

M. A. T.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The present term of the Pittsburgh Female College will close on Thursday, March 16th, and the spring term commence on the morning of the 21st. We have often commended the College to our readers, and can assure them that the institution was never more worthy their patronage than at the present. Every year has witnessed some substantial improvements. The buildings, one hundred and forty-eight feet in length, are fitted up and furnished in good style, and carpeted throughout. The faculty has gradually increased until it now numbers twenty-two. There are four teachers of music, native teachers of French and German, and special teachers for the departments of drawing and painting, needlework, waxwork, &c., in addition to a full corps of teachers in the literary department. As a result of these things the college offers advantages and facilities which but few institutions can give, and at rates which prove that the Trustees are impelled by higher considerations than the hope of gain. Those having the management earnestly invite all persons interested to call and make themselves acquainted with the accommodations and facilities afforded, and to be present at the daily recitations and the examinations at the close of the term. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for a catalogue.

Fire on Wood Street.

About a quarter to seven o'clock yesterday evening, a fire broke out in the store of the Messrs. A. McGrew & Co., Practical Plumbers, 155 Wood street. An alarm was promptly sounded from box 21, the proper box not being at the time available. The alarm occurred just as the Fire Officials, who had been called to the Southside, were getting back. They put in an instant attendance on Wood street, and the flames were at once checked. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a gas pipe in the office in the rear of the storeroom. This pipe had not been in use for some time and had been plugged. In some way the plug had become disengaged, and as a matter of course the office filled with gas. A brisk fire had been left in the stove, which, when the office was entered was found to be red hot. Ignition was a matter of course. The flames and made little headway when a stream was brought to bear, and the trifling loss resulting from the casualty—all told about $100—was mainly owing to water thrown over the stock.

One Dollar

Will buy a good pocket knife at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue,
Under Masonic Hall.

Last Week of the Pilgrim.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan $1.34; No. 1 red Wabash $1.36; No. 2 $1.33; No. 3 $1.28; No. 2 white Wabash $1.60. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed at 57c; low mixed 56c; no grade 55c. Oats quiet and unchanged No. 1 $1.21 Michigan 50½c. Clover seed dull and nominal at $6.25. Hogs steady at $8.25@8.50; dividing on 160 lbs.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—Cotton; low middling 13¼c. Bulk meats 8¾@11¾@11¾c, packed. Bacon: clear sides 15¼c, hams 15½c, and shoulders 10c. Sugar cured hams 16½c. Lard 13½. Corn 70c. Oats 65c. Flour $5@8.

MARRIED:

BAUM—KEOGH—On Tuesday, February 21, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, Mr. LUTHER BAUM, of Port Perry, Allegheny county, to Miss ELLA KEOGH, of St. Vincent, Westmoreland county.

HODGE—HOFER—In New Haven, Conn., Rev. D. MUNSON HODGE, of Danbury, and Miss MARIE LOUISE HOFER.

DIED:

REA—Wednesday, February 22d, 1871, JULIA HOLDSHIP, wife of James H. Rea, and youngest daughter of Wm. C. Robinson.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, in Wilkinsburgh, FRIDAY afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman and Samson's, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at 12½ o'clock.

WRIGHT—In San Francisco, Cal., on the 18th inst., JAMES H. WRIGHT.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BULGER—On Tuesday, February 21st, at his residence on Logan street, Pittsburgh, Mr R. B. BULGER, in his fifty-third year.

McGRAW—On Tuesday, February 21st, at 2 P. M., ALEXANDER McGRAW, in the 86th year of his age.

EVANS—February 21, at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, FRANK W. EVANS, in the 4th year of his age.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., Undertakers, 118 GRANT STREET. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Engine, Locomotive and Rolling Mill Brasses made promptly to order.
Office—882 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY are now prepared to deliver freight promptly to the City of Franklin. E. D. NETTLETON,
Freight Agent,
Corner 11th and Pike streets,
fe8:m82-MWF Pittsburgh.

LACE LEATHER.

PAGE'S PATENT, IN SIDES;

Also, BABCOCK'S PATENT METAL TIPPED cut already for use, at
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
del 26 and 28 Sixth street.

IF YOU WANT A SMALL COOKING RANGE, not high in price and economical on fuel, and warranted to operate well, get BISSELL & CO.'S SMALL IMPROVED RANGE—for its cost, it excels any small range extant.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

FRESH BUTTER.

100 pounds prime roll and print butter just received from Eastbrook Dairy, and for sale in quantities to suit families at the Family Grocery Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
fe11 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings, Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The latest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW WALL PAPERS,

Now receiving, of new designs, for halls, dining rooms and chambers. Also, Plain Tints and Decorations in extensive variety, at
No. 107 MARKET ST., near Fifth avenue.
oc20 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,

TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Brackets, Ventilators, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing, Cornice work, Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. No. 38 Ohio St., Allegheny City, Pa.

LIME.—200 bbls Fresh Cleveland
100 bbls Eastern for sale by
fe7 J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

HOMINY.—25 bbls Pure Pearl Flint Hominy, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
fe 141 First avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Brickmakers of Allegheny Co.

Will meet at the office of the Pittsburgh Steam Brick Co., on THURSDAY, February 23d, at 3 P. M., sharp. By order of
fe22:n28 D. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, on TUESDAY, February 21st, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
ja24:m5 J. HIN BALLANTINE, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1871.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—On and after the First Day of February next Coupon No. 23, Turtle Creek Division Construction Bonds, will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Treasurer's office, corner of Grant and Water street, Pittsburgh.
ja21:STTH JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Treas'r.

CASCADE IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the first meeting of the Stockholders and Corporators of "The Cascade Iron Company, of Pittsburgh," for organization under the Laws of the State of Michigan, relating to the formation of Corporations for Mining, &c. and for other purposes, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Company, Perry Building, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before such meeting.
JOS. KIRKPATRICK,
ANDREW KLOMAN.
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 31, 1871. fe17

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES who want the 160 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, or full particulars respecting the same, should purchase "HOMES IN THE WEST," a neat book of over 100 pages, published by B. F. BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa. It contains something of interest to all who served in the army or navy ninety days or upward; gives a description of Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and other leading cities of the West; all the pre-emption laws, &c, &c. Price 50 cents. For sale at Room No. 4, New GAZETTE Building, or sent to any address on receipt of price and stamp.
Address B. F. BROWN,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPUBLICAN

County Convention.

The Republican Voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet at the usual places for holding Primary Elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, February 25th, 1871,

Between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., and elect ONE DELEGATE from each election district to a County Convention, to be held at the COURT HOUSE on

TUESDAY, 28th of February, 1871,

At 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Eight Delegates to represent the County in the STATE CONVENTION, which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 10th DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

The Primary Elections shall be held as far as practicable by the Republican members of the election boards in the different districts, and where the Republican officers are a minority of the regular board the voters are authorized to elect enough additional Republicans to complete the Board.

By order of the Republican County Executive Committee.

JOSEPH DILWORTH,
CHAIRMAN.
HENRY M. LONG, B. C. CHRISTY, Secretaries.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13, 1871. fe15

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan & Davieson,

Principals of the Institution of Anatomy 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Lecturers on Anatomy, Physiology and Science, inform their friends and patients that they have opened a Branch Office for the practice of their profession at 198 PENN ST., Pittsburgh, Pa., where one of the firm may be confidentially consulted for a limited period more especially in all those cases of diseases and debility, for the treatment of which they are so justly celebrated. It is too well known that hundreds, nay thousands, suffer from the effects of early indiscretion, and seek in vain for relief. For none but the educated Physician, who has made these subjects a specialty is likely to succeed in restoring the patient to health and strength.

To all such, Drs. JORDAN and DAVIESON offer certain and speedy relief, and undertake no cases but those in which they are able to guarantee a safe, certain, and permanent cure. Their important Medical Work may be had from their office, 198 Penn street, on receipt of 25c., and also as usual from their head establishment, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Hours of consultation, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. till 8 P. M.

Every case is strictly confidential. no30:47

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD,
Office of Secretary and Treasurer,
CLEVELAND, O., January 24th, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after February 10th. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 26 Exchange Place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 30th inst. and re-opened February 11th.
G. A. INGERSOLL,
ja25:m9 Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives by the Treasurer forthwith.
ja4:k77-w WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Penn avenue until MARCH 2d, 1871, for the Grading and Curbing of that portion of Penn avenue, extending from Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge in East Liberty to the City Line, about one and three-quarter miles. Bids may be for the Grading or Curbing, separately or together.

The street will be graded to a sub-grade, one foot below the established grade, and sidewalk to the curb-grade.

The curb-stone must not be less than (3) feet by (6) inches, and (3) feet deep and dressed and jointed according to the city specifications. To consist of best Freeport or Baden stone, or other stone accepted by the Commissioners as equally good.

Payment will be made on monthly estimates in cash, twenty (20) per cent. being reserved until the contract is completed and the work adopted by the Commissioners.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office, and at the office of Dr. A. J. DAVIS, East Liberty.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bid as may appear to them most advantageous and also to reject all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn avenue," "Proposals for Grading and Curbing," addressed to Dr. JOHN I. MARCHAND, President, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny Co., Pa.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
fe16:m94 A. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Market Committee of the city of Pittsburgh until March 2d, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the painting of the outside wood and such other work as have been painted before. Two coats of paint will be required on all old work and three coats on all newly repaired work, and two coats on the ceilings in the Meat Markets. Proposals will also be received for new pavement on both sides of Market street; bids invited for both brick and stone pavement, bids for same to include the removing and relaying the old brick pavement in the rear and ends of both houses one of the material now in use. All work required to be of the very best material and done in a workmanlike manner. Full particulars will be given to all bidders by
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Superintendent of Markets.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. fe18

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
February 18, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals for the Grading of AMBERSON AVENUE from FIFTH AVENUE to PENNA R. R., will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, February 28, 1871. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished by this office.
fe.at H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Feb. 22d, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!

Canal and Washington Street Sewers.

The apportionment list for refunding Sewer Assessments on Canal and Washington Street Sewers having been completed and returned to this office by the City Engineer for payment, persons having claims are hereby notified that payment for this Sewer will commence on THURSDAY, February 23, 1871. Claimants not having their deeds or title papers previously registered, will be required to present the same before settlement is made. Due notice will be given of the time of settlement for the various other Sewers.
fe22:n27 W. M. PORTER, Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 16, 1871.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of CEDAR AVENUE, from Ohio street to Pennsylvania avenue, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, February 27, 1871, when it will be returned to the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
fe16:m57 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

IN THE MATTER OF OPENING FORBES STREET, PITTSBURGH.—Notice is hereby given that the report of the Commissioners (appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions) in the above case has been confirmed by the Court, and that all persons assessed for benefits are required to pay their assessments within thirty days from this date or liens will be filed for the same, with costs, attorney's fees, &c.
J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, February 9, 1871.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER

No. 34 SIXTH STREET,

ja28:123 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

MULES AND HORSES FOR SALE.

15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROOM and ENTRY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by
S. B. SMITH,
28 Corry street,
de29:56 Allegheny city.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
Manager.......................M. W. CANNING.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 23, 1871.
THREE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

The Grand English Opera Combination.

THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF
The Great Double Company Chorus and Orchestra in a Choice Repertoire.

A CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING—THE HUGUENOTS
Friday—DER FREISCHUTZ. Matinee—FRA DIAVOLO; Saturday—OBERON. No Opera repeated.

Trains on the various Railroads will wait each evening for those persons attending the Opera.
Monday—THE ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS.

OPERA HOUSE.
V. E. BEAMER..........Lessee and Manager.

Fourth night and last but two of the world renowned

Lydia Thompson Troupe,

who will THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 23, appear in the Grand Spectacular Burlesque of

THE NAIAD QUEEN, or LURLINE.

With its Grand Moral Drama, Miss Lydia Thompson, and her whole Splendid Company appearing.

TO-MORROW EVENING, February 24.

BENEFIT OF Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.

When the grand Burlesque of PARIS will be presented. SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Grand Family Matinee. fe23

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS..........Manager.

NEW BILL TO-NIGHT. NEW SHOW.

An the Great Double Troupe.

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Subject—"THE LOST ARTS."

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No Reserved Seats. Tickets for sale at the Library. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. fe21

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Thomas' Orchestra.

THREE GRAND CONCERTS.

Mr. THOMAS respectfully announces that he will give THREE GRAND CONCERTS, at LIBRARY HALL, on next MARCH 3d, 4th and 6th. Particulars hereafter. fe23

LAST WEEK—THE PILGRIM.—Wednesday at 2:30 and Evening, benefit Sons of Temperance. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, benefit of St. Vincent de Paul Society Catholic Church. This closes the exhibition at the Academy of Music.
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LEGAL.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy, No. 1461.

This is to give notice that by an Indenture bearing date the 14th day of February, A. D. 1871, LEWIS PETERSON, of the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, has conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to us as Trustees, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said Lewis Peterson, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the Fifth section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

Dated this 17th day of February, A. D. 1871.
JAMES IRWIN,
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